EXAMINER:

TERMS. DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

SIX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS. PAUL SEYMOUR. PUBLICHER.

For the Examiner. Sinful in Itself, and Non-Fellov ship of those holding Slaves, the duty o the Christian Church. - No. 2.

[CONTINUED.]

Does the objector say, farther, that "the nts are described as being 'under the ke,' and that this means that they were enslaved!" We answer:

That unbelieving masters held persons under the yoke, really and truely, we dispute not; for it is immediately added, as reason of faithfulness enjoined, "that the name of God be not blasphemed," 1 Tim. 6: 1. Now there was no danger that a christian master would blaspheme the name of God, therefore the master holding the servant under the yoke, must have been an unchristianised man.

But if you insist that the servants of believing masters, referred to in 1 Tim. 6: 2. were also under the yoke, we reply:

1. They are contrasted with those in the first verse. 'The Greek word de, which we translate and, or but, is used to mark an anti-thetic sentence,' (Stewart's Gr. Gram. § 150, 5.) Again the phrase, "Let as many servants as are under the yoke.' &c .- This evidently implies that there are some servants (doulous,) not under the yoke; just as the expression in John 1: 12. But as many as received him, &c., implie that some did not receive Christ. Now there was no propriety in this contrast, unless there was a difference in the relation or condition of the servants.

2. The two classes of servants are design nated by different phraseology. Paul says, "Let as many servants as are under the yoke, that is, let all the servants in the christians would not blaspheme; conse. Pagans. The deduction is clear, that christians did not have servants under the yoke. But Paul then addresses Timothy concerning another class of servants. What class first instance, Let as many servants as have unbelieving masters, but he left it to be then was the other class of servants? Why, those that have believing masters. But were these under the yoke also? If so, why address them thus? Had he not already said, as many as were under the yoke should count their own masters worthy them? This would be superfluous. But of servants were not under the voke, and consideration that they had believing masters. And they, says he, that have believing masters, let them not despise them because they are brethren; that is, because faithful and beloved brethren, (And shall we say, brethren hold one another as slaves?) who are partakers of the benefit of that service-Brisbane. The servant was a joint partaker of the proceeds of his toil. with the christian master. So Clark renders the passage. And McKnight correctly observes: "The Greek word Euergesia, which we translate benefit, is no where used to denote the gospel." So, Whitly, The servants then of believing

If the objector still insist that the ser vants of christian masters were under the yoke, we answer: they could have been so only nominally, not really-so, only so far as the claim of the Roman law was concerned-not by will of the master, as we have seen from the above. The laws of Rome were such that a master could not emancipate legally, only as he took the slave before a magistrate, gave good and magistrate; which was difficult to obtain in a country where the slaves were swarming in tumultuous thousands-where insurrections had been frequent, and where public sentiment was almost universally opposed to emancipation .- See Gibbon's Rome, vol. 1: chap. 2; and Biblical Re. pository, vol. 6. Hence, a master might give up his slave-say to him, "go free," and treat him as such; yet, such slave, as regarded by the Roman law as property still, and in that sense, under the yoke .-But not held so by the christian master.

masters must have been regarded by these

masters and by the Apostles as free labor-

but also to the froward (skolios, tortuous.) Does this injunction to obedience on the art of the servant imply that the froward or tortuous master has a right to act so towards the servant? Certainly not. No more does the injunction to obedience on he part of the servant, imply that the master has a right to tyrannise over, and rob the servant of his natural right-liberty. the servant, so as to yield his liberty, his county court a deed or record of the slave's single canvass. yoke, that is, let all the servants in the church, actually under the government of and where he in conscience may deem it ferred to, in which the master or mistress ary and licentiousness. I visied several down; members of the military school, followed by immense fog banks, that loom duty to perform duties to his own soul, to holds not the fellow-being as property, but in their cells; took tea with one, wine and students at law, &c., &c., all bearing up like mountains. I have been clad more

they do not, their masters will blaspneme that long the name of God and his doctrine. But posites? Does it teach at one moment that ing. They are only guardians, or redeem. ity. One rather remarkable bject in the during the passage of the procession from York winter. At the mines it is exceed. liberty is right, and at the next breath that ers, as Nehemiah, who bought some of his church, was a shrine and imag of a black the cathedral, two regiments of horse and ingly hot, but from all that I can gather, christians would not biaspneme; conse. slavery is right? Who will assert it? And brethren, in order to secure to them their virgin Mary, with a white infint saviour in one of infantry, that flanked the plaza, more healthy than here. maintain that the Bible sanctions slavery, the community of citizens, hold the pur. without a guide, one is in danger of being judge that the horses are as well trained in contradictory; you can believe nothing that In their own case they claim that the Bible chased man as a slave-rob him of his lib. lost in its labyrinth of passags. sanctions their liberty; but in the case of erty, his personal ownership, and thus cre- I was quite fortunate in farming an ac- terested me most was the ladies, who were of what you see; but I am perfectly satisfied another they claim that the Bible sanc- ates, and perpetuates a relation which, as quaintance with a young Engish officer in all to be seen on this day; many lining the that there is gold in abundance here, and and daily wasted, which might, by proper econo was this? Mark, Paul did not say in the was the balconies but more mixing with the crowd that it is to be obtained only through the work out their own cure. Show that by whomsoever caused, is always sinful .- my arrival there; he was a catholic, had every where, the saya y manto concealing hardest kind of labor, hardships and privathose who practice them, or teach them, The community in making and perpetuating letters from the bishop of Rb, to the offi- all but one bright laughing eye. I had selves, they were under the yoke. What principles being manifestly condemnatory and sinners in such cases. But the man convents, monastaries and mneries; many day.

sinful, by every candid mind. lieve, decide that gambling, counterfeiting, ing is sinful or not," shows a want of can- ber of their order reduced, so that now, in side by seats, and is a delightful evening and highway robbery, are nothing when dor, as we believe, a want of common hon- most instances, they are too por to make resort. The Alameda extends along the compared with slavery. The counterfeiter esty in his investigations for truth. But the necessary repairs. masters of all those under the yoke? If it did, then why, after telling them to honor did, then why, after telling them to honor did, then why, after telling them to honor did, then why after telling them to honor did, then the telling them to honor did, then the telling them to honor did, then the telling them to honor did, the telling the telling the telling them to honor did, the telling the t can toil for more money, minister to the and deliberately practice it. In our next, with dust and mould, and in a few years pleasure. There is no charge, other than duties of a freeman. But slavery not only ing it to be duty. takes the products of the poor man's toil, without giving an equivalent, but robs him of his liberty-the very capacity to minister to his own or other's wants, and con-

Thomas F. Marshall, who took so promin-He could not do so and obey Christ: - ent a part in crushing the freedom of the upon a tree as large as the oak.

quire a wife to murder or profane the name of God, or steal, she would be under no obligation to do so. The command then to wives, presupposes that the requirements are reasonable and right; otherwise; she is

CALLAO, Peru, June 5th, 1849.

An Elder in one of the churches in our and is well supplied in every respect. A the old masters, is greater among the con- mounds or huachas, supposed to have been State, remarked not long since, that he portion only of one side is covered by an vents of Peru, than in Italy itself. These built by the old Incas. The history or obwas like Dr. Rice and Dr. Junkin; he apology for a roof, made of reeds and paintings during the palmy days of the ject of them is entirely unknown. Some thought the wrong of slavery consisted thatching; under this are arranged the meat church, were purchased at an expense of are two hundred and forty feet high, and in its abuse. A friend standing by said: stalls; here, as in Callao, every thing is cut millions on millions of dollars. Father R-, suppose I should meet you up to suit the purchasers; for instance, of Besides its many converts, Lima con. and built of adobes or unburnt bricks, covon the highway, and by superior force take the fowl kind, you can have all legs, all tains fifty-seven churches, and twenty-five ered over with cement and earth. A casual your horse from you, and keep him for my wings, or all gizzards, just as you chose, chapels, belonging to hospitals, colleges, observer might take them for the natural free to go and acquire another horse, would not the act of taking your horse be sinful variety of dress. I noticed one very fine in itself? Yes and East of the act of taking your horse be sinful variety of dress. I noticed one very fine in itself? Yes and East of the act of taking your horse be sinful variety of dress. I noticed one very fine in itself? Yes and East of the act of taking your horse be sinful variety of dress. I noticed one very fine in itself? Yes and East of taking your horse be sinful variety of dress. I noticed one very fine in itself? Yes and East of the act of taking your horse be sinful variety of dress. I noticed one very fine in itself? Yes and East of the act of taking your horse be sinful variety of dress. I noticed one very fine in itself. It is true we must take into consideration was a system of the act of in itself? Yes, said Father R Well, looking woman, of about twenty-five years visited. is away down in the hearts of a large por. variety. Heaped upon the ground are green dollars to the world." There are many thousand benevolent peo- best that can be; and as for fruits, every the same functions as in Spain, until it was as fast as we could load our pieces. ple in the State who, I care not what they kind I ever saw or heard of, were there in abolished by San Martin, in 1821. Its On this island we found the original plant Christian brethren as they might have had, may say, feel in their hearts that slavery is rich abundance, productions of the north, palace is now occupied as a prison; one of rom which the potato was derived through if thrown amongst a steadier and better edusouth, east and west. The most delicious its halls, however, is devoted to a public cultivation. The tops are just like the ces, or its consequences-but slavery is re- fruit that I found was the chirimoya; this is museum; among other things, this contains common potato, but the bulbs are small, the little good they have ever learnt. garded as wrong. Now, what is the differ. about the size of a pine apple, is marked a variety of Inca mummies, taken from irregular, and stringy, quite unfit to be eaten. ence between that which is in itself wrong, like it on the outside, but is of a light green different hualcas; old Indian relics, paint- Returning from the island, we went on board and that which is sinful. If wrong it is color. When ripe it is quite soft, and ings and curiosities, with a valuable collect the Rimac. She was built two years since, the natives that took part with John Heki Carolina, in opposition to law, would be unrighteous, and John tells us that "all being broken open, is found full of white tion of native minerals. There, I saw the by Bell and Brown, of New York, and her against the government in the Bay of Islands to draw. As that is not to be had, I would recomunrighteousness is sin." Yea, politicians pulp; you eat it with a spoon, and find that coffin of General LaMar, a very elaborate machinery furnished by Stillman, Allen were Protestants, and continued most strictthemselves admit it. Even that man, it contains all the delicate flavors of the piece of work, built of rosewood, and & Co., of the Novelty Works. She is the

There are six cloistered courts, with in heart, or in the sight of God, a sinner. thousands of oil paintings, all executed in were dropped. A master may have under his guardianship Italy, many of which are set in eccesses in

The large mass of men will, as we be individual, wilful and deliberate slavehold been plundred, levied upon, and the num- side of the river Rimac. It is lined on each and I think, bound to good luck.

unseen knavery, wins and receives your erty, his right to himself?" We said a man, paintings in Peru; many of them by the ing the warm weather, bull fights are exmoney, and in either case the products of for, if it is sinful to deprive a white man of first Italian masters, and from two to three hibited every Sunday. At the termination wants of your family, and discharge the we shall attempt to give you reasons show. more will be ruined past a redemption. for towels. At a ranchero's near by, I J. G. FEE. Their value seems quite unknown to the drank the native wine of the country, on order, as any one of them can be purchased the ground where it was grown and pressed. for a mere trifle. Unlike Italy and Euro. The grapes here were very fine. In compean countries, Peru has never been visi- pany with Doctor Stillman, and Lieuten-

nominal relation of master or mistress, is and gilding, the side walls covered with tion are resumed at the point where they them.

duties—as that of worshiping God when free; or some such relation as the cases re- ed five hundred, living in the gratest luxu- try; officers of State, from the President and damp; the sun, as it goes down, being Reminiscences. their masters count their own masters worthy of all honor." And why? Because, if Again—Does the Bible teach moral op.

Again—Does the Bible teach moral op.

Again—Does the Bible teach moral op.

Again—The passage of the procession from Verk winter. At the mines it is exceedher arms. Passing through this convent, kneeled in a body. From this you may The accounts from the mines are very

bank of the river, under beautiful shade

At Guavaquil, in Equador, Lieutenant then, is not slavery worse than taking the of age, who sold lamb and beef, (by the The convent bells are tolled almost every Falls exhumed from a small mound a horse? Yes, said Father R And way, this last is always pounded to a jelly hour in the day for some ceremony or other, mummy, and with it several kinds of earththere is not, perhaps, a candid man in Chris. to make it tender;) she was attired in a light and at midnight they summon with iron ern vessels, some of them surmounted by tendom, who would not admit the same. figured satin dress, white satin slippers, flesh tongue the nuns and friats to their vigils. idols; a number of spears and arrows, made On the floor of that convention which colored silk stockings; a great quantity of Every church and chapel has its clock, of bone and flint; fishing lines, with hooks met last spring in Frankfort, to devise more rich lace from the shoulders to the elbows; and as no two in the city agree in point of of copper and bone; willow and grass cloth, efficient plans for the removal of slavery, with ear-drops and fingers covered with time, one or the other is continually on the ears of corn, Indian meal and cakes, all in natives call all Christians; but they are not worth their pains? Is it the part of wisdom to natives call all Christians; but they are not worth their pains? Is it the part of wisdom to natives call all Christians; but they are not worth their pains? Is it the part of wisdom to natives call all christians; but they are not worth their pains? that slavery is sinful in itself, the concession was made, that this is the feeling of see her flirting heside the heef and mutton. These, to good examples to take as showing the line attended the mission was made, that this is the feeling of see her flirting heside the heef and mutton. even by those who did not like to admit rings; she had a smile and a nod for every go. From the number of churches and a perfect state of preservation. These, tosion was made, that this is the feeling of see her flirting beside the beef and mutton, years ago, "that Peru and its capital, the Bolivia, he presented to the Doctor who a large portion of the Christian people of in that rich attire. In the fruit and vege- city of Kings, would send more souls and will send them home to the United States. frequently visited by numerous ships emthis land. It was impressively said: 'there table market you find an almost endless saints to heaven, than the mines would yield Lieutenant Falls took us to the island of St. Lorenzo which forms one side of Callao tion of the Christian people of this land, a peas, corn, beans, sweet potatoes, yams, The inquisition, with all its horrors, was harbor, where we amused ourselves in shootfeeling at war with the institution of slavery. arrow root, tomatoes and pumpkins, the established at Lima, in 1569, and exercised ing ducks, penguins, pelicans and sea lions,

pine apple, strawberry and cream. It grows mounted upon a high pedestal; it was car- prettiest craft that floats on the Pacific, car- throughout the war. They at the same ried in the great procession, when his re- rying eight thirty-two pounders and one time showed some good feeling towards the He could not do so and obey Christ:—
"Whatsoever ye would others should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Does the objector again say, "the Apostle commanded servents to be obedient to the commanded servents to be obedient to their masters; and that masters; and that their masters; and that the proves that masters; and that their masters; and that the proves that masters are proved in their property one else's. I have observed, that methods to the commodore and officers, and took the mains were brought to the commodore and officers, and took the master that ters do not do wrong in enslaving them." have too much respect for my God to atters do not do wrong in enslaving them." have too much respect for my God to atters do not do wrong in enslaving them." have too much respect for my God to atterm to defend him from such a slander.

The Riman is the shortest notice each person bring. tempt to defend him from such a slander.' up at the shortest notice, each person bring. Pizarro down, are shown in full length The Rimac is the only steamer owned on the harbors frequented by European vessels, served on one bit of ground, four plows worked by 1. There is a relation designated by the term servant, which is right; as that of a minor, bound child to a guardian—a hire.

There is a relation designated by the term servant, which is right; as that of a minor, bound child to a guardian—a hire.

There is a relation designated by the term servant, which is right; as that of a minor, bound child to a guardian—a hire.

The relation designated by the the sale of the constant of the sale of the coast, and is considered the main-stay of the sale of the common descriptions of dry goods; these are all the harbors frequented by European vessels, in the harbors frequented by European vessels, in the harbors frequented by European vessels, in the coast, and is considered the main-stay of the coast, and is considered the main-stay of the government. So long as the President is sure of the loyalty of her officers and descriptions of dry goods; these are all where the properties of the coast, and is considered the main-stay of the government. So long as the President is sure of the loyalty of her officers and body of men. ling who voluntarily binds himself—connew constitution, admitted that the buying spread out upon mats on the ground.

It was the custom of Peru, up to the year tracts to do the lawful bidding of his employer. There were Judaizing teachers, who, looking upon Gentiles as dogs and unbelievers, taught that christians were up.

It was the custom of Peru, up to the year of the loyalty of her officers and body of men.

It was the custom of Peru, up to the year of the loyalty of her officers and body of men.

The generality of settlers are not aware of the loyalty of her officers and body of men.

The generality of settlers are not aware of the loyalty of her officers and body of men.

The generality of settlers are not aware of the loyalty of her officers and body of men.

The generality of settlers are not aware of the loyalty of her officers and body of men.

The generality of settlers are not aware of the loyalty of her officers and body of men.

The generality of settlers are not aware of the loyalty of her officers and body of men.

The generality of settlers are not aware of the loyalty of her officers and body of men.

The generality of settlers are not aware of the loyalty of her officers and look of men.

The generality of settlers are not aware of the dead either in churches of the impressions which their thoughless acquisition of this formidable ally; and the officers and out upon mats on the ground.

The generality of settlers are not aware of the loyalty of her officers and low.

The generality of settlers are not aware of the loyalty of her officers and low.

The generality of settlers are not aware of the loyalty of her officers and low.

The generality of settlers are not aware of the loyalty of her officers and low.

The generality of the loyalty of her officers and low.

The generality of the loyalty of her officers and low.

The generality of settlers are not aware of the loyalty of her officers and low.

The generality of the loyalty of her officers and low.

The generality of settlers are not awar

all business, all motion, all conversation is What is to become of them when they arrive tures of example, but I do not think natural-suspended, until the great bell ceases to toll; bere, I don't know. The stores, streets, ly fond of dirt. As a proof of what may be But to return. When we say that sla- galleries to each; in the centre are fruit then all is life and activity again; the bugles vacant lots and beach are all covered with done with them, I can safely say that the very is sinful, we do not mean that every trees and fountains. These galeries are at the Palace gate, and the convent bells merchandise of every description—there is natives employed in the police force at master or mistress, who may sustain the lined over head with elaborate caved work sound merrily, and business and conversa- not sufficient lumber in the city to cover Wellington and Auckland, in their neat

religious exercises, as the men. What in- you hear in this country, and only one half

are in error. The Bible then giving no laws which deprive the innocent adult man cial of Peru, and with him I gained admuch amusement, but cannot commit to laws which deprive the innocent adult man crease a crop. Yet very few act upon this principle. Indeed, a great mejority of our farmers fornia, that is, if he was in receipt of suffiof it, and slavery being a plain viciation who will hunt up shadows, where the reali- of them falling into ruin, bu still showing Rolla's bridge is a stupendous structure cient to support him comfortably at home. is it too true that, by many farmers, ashes are not of natural rights, should be conceded as ty does not exist, for the purpose of evad- evidences of former splendor. During the of masonry, extending from the north gate Still, I do not regret in the least, that I saved and applied to the production of vegetable

frequent dealings which I have had with cents per bushel; or letting them them, although I have often trusted them has not its equal in the whole catalogue of stimu with spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, all lants. "We speak what we know, and testify your toil are taken, without giving you an his liberty, it is equally sinful to deprive a hundred years old. It is absolutely pain- of the Alameda, are the public baths, which of which they covet excessively. I always During the past season, I have made some exyour toil are taken, without giving you an equivalent: and the church will discipline black man of his liberty, for Christianity found them good natured, and very quick over a tolerably sized stream. Each bath at understanding the many new offices secutive rows of corn planted upon soil of equal the latter, and the courts punish the former; yet you are still the owner of your person, left free and able-bodied, and as such you left free and able-bodied, and as such you when employed by me. They are more whatever is taken of them; over a tolerably sized stream. Each bath at understanding the many new offices when employed by me. They are more whatever is taken of them; over a tolerably sized stream. Each bath at understanding the many new offices when employed by me. They are more whatever is taken of them; over a tolerably sized stream. Each bath at understanding the many new offices when they have called upon to perform on the damp wall or are piled in the stream of the easily led than driven, and will always resent a blow if given in anger. I think that time, and to the fourth no ashes. The ashes were those who profess Christianity show great applied to the first two rows as soon as the spires care in attending to the forms of their re- vested the corn about the 2d of September, and spective faiths, and are most sincere. The ascertained the respective amounts as follows: One of the attractions of Lima is its ted and culled by greedy picture dealers; ant Falls, of the Perugian war steamer a religious point, was John Heki, and he the row to which unleached ashes was applied I harmarket; this occupies a spacious square, and I am confident that the collection by Rimac, I visited a number of the ancient frequently perverted the Scripture to suit leached was applied after hoeing the his own ends. His intimate knowledge of the Bible astonished me, making use of were applied, 24 pounds of corn. several lengthy quotations in my only interview with him; and on hearing that I ble as a manure than unleached ones. But I spseveral thousand square, flat on the top, was the person who took old Rauparaha plied double the amount of the former. All things prisoner, he sarcastically asked me how bushel of unleached ashes. 2. That ashes is not much the government gave me for taking a far from being one-fourth better to be applied as poor old man out of his hut when he was soon as the spires appear than after hoeing the first

get much for this old chief, who was a brave man, but, little as I got for that, I would the use of this manure. take him for half the amount, as he was a The soil, too, being a loam, interspersed with well-known coward-his people, who were gravel, is well adapted to ashes. Upon a wet, sitting round, laughed heartily at his expense—a point on which all maories are sult will not vary materially from the above. very sensitive. Nearly the whole of his tribe are missionaries, which is what the in this colony. Inhabiting a neighborhood ployed in the whale fisheries and other proved the morals, or in any way assisted. by their example or precept, in impressing them with as favorable an opinion of their

nevertheless true, that nearly the whole of

ployer. There were Judaizing teachers, who hologing upon Gentiles as dogs and unbelievers, taught that christians were unternoobligation to obey such.—McKnight.

And slavery necessarily exposes the littuan were upon by the properties of the people, in general.

And slavery necessarily exposes the littuan were upon servants in general.

The injunction to obedience is not without limitation. Should a husband reform the sign and set of the light specific to correct without limitation. Should a husband reform the city, runs a small canal, or convents. At that time, two acres of the ground, a short distance from the city, were stream, of a wift water, about four feet wide streets in the city, runs a small canal, or ground, a short distance from the city, were such that time, two acres of the city, runs a small canal, or ground, a short distance from the city, were stream, of a wift water, about four feet wide streets in the city, runs a small canal, or death?

And slavery necessarily exposes the streets in the city, runs a small canal, or stream, of a wift water, about four feet wide streets in the city, runs a small canal, or ground, a short distance from the city, were shill to take their whole navy, without the streets in the city, runs a small canal, or ground, a short distance from the city, were shill to take their whole navy, without the streets in the city, runs a small canal, or ground, a short distance from the city, were shill to the streets in the city, runs a small canal, or short distance from the city, were shill to the streets in the city, runs a small canal, or short distance from the city, were shill to the streets in the city, runs a small canal, or short distance from the city, were shill to the streets in the city, runs a small canal, or short distance from the city, were shill to the streets in the city, runs a small canal, or short distance from the city, were shill to take their whole navy, without the streets in the city, runs a small canal, or short distance from the city, were shill to tak

and to the servant to be obedient, presupposes that the master require only that which is right. The command does not require that we give up our natural right, sould we suppose we while the suppose we while the command to servants, "to be obedient masters," in the command to servants, "to be obedient masters," in the state of the servant to be obedient masters," in the propose we while the command to servants, "to be obedient masters," in the propose we while simple that the fails as a size of the servant of t

ter has a right to ensistive. We are commanded to "do good to those who despite-fully use us," but this does not imply that our enemy has a right to so treat us.

We are commanded that if our enemy "smite us on one cheek, to turn the other also"—that is, bear it patiently, not to resort to individual retaliation. But cose this store to individual retaliation. But cose discovered, imply that our enemy has a right to thus treat us? Certainly not.

Again, the servant is commanded to the leaders of the beloades and most extensive in Linus; with Bilbilliant not only to the good and sentle.

There is a custom that has long been brought from every country in the world, stands on the banks of the Rimse, is the oldest and most extensive in Linus; with its stands on the banks of the Rimse, is the oldest and most extensive in Linus; with its of the care of ground. Its church is next in significant in the captives, to set at libert, and at one time was the richest in Peru. This contains many chaples, sort to individual retaliation. But cose this short to individual retaliation. But cose this them that are bruised, to preach the accept or at the captives, to set at libert, being the cathedral is tolled, for one minute, they of course, become of the wint can was stretched over them; and at six in the evening, the great bell of the cathedral is tolled, for one minute, during the cathedral is tolled, for one minute, without any chimney, which not only discolors their stands on the banks of the Rimse, is the oldest and most extensive in Linus; with its of the clouds.

There is a custom that has long been prevalent throughout Peru and Chili, which, to the stranger, is quite imposing; it is this, to the stranger, is quite imposing; it is this, to the stranger, is quite throughout Peru and Chili, which, to the stranger, is quite throughout peru and chilist throughout Peru and Chili, which, to the stranger, is quite throughout peru and chilist throughout peru and chilist throughout peru and chilist throughout peru and chilist throu green uniform, look as soldier-like and re-The climate, so much extolled, is now, spectable as any of their comrades, their Corpus Christi was held on the 7th of just about the most unpleasant I ever had accoutrements always being well cleaned minors whom he has willed or recorded the wall, and enclosed by doors r screens, June. This is the most interesting cere- experience of: the mornings are cool and and kept; and it is astonishing how well free, when such minors shall have arrived which are only opened upon grat festival mony of the whole year. The procession very foggy, so that from nine to eleven you these mend in their fixed duty of soldier and One duty is not to be so construed as to at adult age. Or a master may have bought occasions and saint days—in the Grand first see the sun; at noon the thermometer constable. I have seen them walking conflict with another duty. And to con. a slave for the purpose of freeing that slave, strue the duty of obedience, on the part of and has not had time to obtain from the strue the duty of obedience, on the part of and has not had time to obtain from the same time a strong wind sets in from when in charge of the prisoners working the different convents, each with their ap- the northwest, filling the air thick with sand on the roads, watching them most intently, the servant, so as to yield his liberty, his personal ownership, to the master, is to depersonal ownership, the master of the master of the master of the

AGRICULTURAL.

BY M. S. GALLUP.

which tend to the nutrition, or the sti beneficial results! Farmers are, generally, too emiss by far in the preservation of manures.

serve and apply whatever can possibly tend to in ty does not exist, for the purpose of evading the true and practical issue, "whether revolutions of the past century, they have of the city to the Alameda, on the opposite started. I am in good health, good spirits,
it to remain about their premises unused. Either

their part.
Were our farmers aware of the value of both

made their appearance. Note the result:-- I har-

try, this crop is very often injured by worms. application of ashes, in this case, is an effe Busti, Chaut. county, N. Y., Oct.

It appears to me unaccountable, but it is implement a measure of the degree to which civi-

We send, occasionally, a number of the Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be in-

Philadelphia, will receive subscriptions for the Examiner.

Notice.

We shall, in future, discontinue sending the Examiner to subscribers after the expiration of the time for which their subscriptions pay, unless otherwise instructed.

In Need. We hope those of our subscribers who have not yet responded to our urgent call for payment of their subscriptions, will not let another mail go from their post office without remitting their dues.

The Slavery Question in California.

Our readers will learn from another column that this question has been met, discussed, and decided in the convention assembled in California for the formation of a State Constitution. The question was felt to be of vital importance; the discussion was thorough and the decision unanimous. The convention, without a dissenting voice, has declared that slavery shall never exist in California.

We rejoice at this decision. It will save that new country, a country destined to exertan incalculable influence for good or ill over the human race, from the withering effects of the peculiar institution. The people of California have reason, above every other people, to dread the introduction of slavery. They will have necessarily a fearful ordeal to pass through, and appalling difficulties to encounter. The population of California will be of the most mongrel character. Every nation and almost every tribe will be represented there, and such is the rapidity with which the country is filling up that the population will be large enough to form a mighty nation before its various elements will begun to coalesce.

This population, too, will be restless and ex- as any body." citable in the extreme. Imagine what the condition of our State or any State would be if tween the chills of disappointment and the fevers of success. To a community in such condition, sober, steady industry can present no charms, and its exposure to gambling, intemperance and kindred vices will be fearfully great. Surely a people in such condition will have difficulties enough to contend against without the difficulties which follow in the train of the pe-

The people of California have acted wisely they have consulted their own true interest in securing themselves at the outset from the evils of slavery. They have also done a good service to the cause of freedom. They have conferred a favor upon their country and upon mankind. It is a great and good thing that the question of freedom or slavery has been answered and so well answered in those remote regions: that a country, upon which the eyes of the world are turned with eager interest, has been censecrated to freedom. The friends of freedom every where will rejoice. We trust that the Californians will always maintain the position which they have taken and be true to lib-

We observe that the telegraphic reports state that free negroes are to be excluded from California, but they do not inform us whether the prohibition is a constitutional regulation or not. We should regret to learn that any such clause had been inserted in the Constitution. As we have often said in the Examiner we regard the problem of slavery as the great problem of the day, and one, in the solution of which, all parts of our widely-extended country are interested. It is a problem undoubtedly very difficult to be solved, but the difficulty, great as it may be, will not be found insuperable if the mental and moral resources and the wealth of the whole nation can be brought to bear upon its solution. We would therefore have all parts of the country feel interested in the problem and willing to bear their share in the burdens and difficulties incident to its solution. But i is in vain for the free States to profess an interest in the matter, if they deliberately shut out the colored man from their limits. One of the greatest difficulties in the way of the triumph of freedom is found in the compression of the colored race within comparatively small bounds. Were the whole race equally scattered throughout the length and breadth of our vast national domain, its presence would hardly be felt. Let then the free States, instead of excluding the free colored man from their limits, receive him kindly and give him opportunities of mental and moral improvement. The colored man will thus have the strongest inducements presented to him to do well, and the free States will thus prove to the slave States that the interest which they profess to feel in the welfare of the colored

Institutions of the South.

Our readers will recognize in this phrase one of the many "aliases" under which human elavery is made to pass current among a people who are constantly boasting of their unfalter- of the free States. ing attachment to human liberty.

In this age of stirring realities, and matterof-fact utilities, men love to call things by their an abuse of language. Slavery is no more inright names, and nothing that is of the nature digenous to the South than to the north. The of truth and right needs the transparent shel- fertile soil, the salubrious air, and the bracing, ter of a double-meaning definition.

It is of the nature of Falsehood and Error to attempt to gain currency among men, and to strengthen themselves in authority by "smooth phrases" and deceitful words. "Ye shall be as gods, knowing good from evil," were words of truth, but contained the essence of a most fatal falsehood. During the 6000 years of the world's history the devil has had many imitators-and our own age furnishes its full quota. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries oppres sion found full warrant for its operations in the Bible doctrine of "the divine right of kings," and Tyranny could exercise its vocation without let or hindrance, under cover of that conveniently elastic doctrine of unquestionable Bible sanction, termed "submission to lawful author-

In Europe a priestly hierarchy can still grind the face of the poor under cover of the very possible defaces that image and blots cut those obvious Bible truth, "that the church is of divine origin and that it is the duty of its mem. his Maker -- a century of slavery has not debers to minister to its temporal wants," and we stroyed in the negro the elements of humanity. suppose that until human nature is changed in its essential elements, irresponsible men both political and ecclesiastical, will continue to keeping them in ignorance, and by removing duces and other causes, utterly forbids the ex-

Our Revolutionary Fathers, with a keenness of perception and a profound knowledge of the nan heart that will challenge the admiration of true men in all coming time-at once swept away two of the most fatal lies that had ever eclouded the human intellect; and this they did by enumerating as fundamental axioms two truths, directly antagonistic to the errors to be

These are, first, The right of man, EVERY MAN, o himself, and the peaceable pursuit of his own J. M. McKim Esq., No. 31, North Fifth st., happiness; and, secondly, The accountability of man, EVERY MAN, to God, and to God alone, on matters of conscience.

It is not our purpose to notice the thousand important truths that flow as inevitable sequenes from these fundamental axioms in our national charter. It is sufficient for our present purpose that they at once cut up root and branch all involuntary slavery - slavery of the body and slavery of the conscience-slavery of the African as well as slavery of the Anglo-Saxon. A man's right to himself is inalienaole, and comes not from his fellow-man, but from God. This is the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence-and neither the logic of Ellwood Fisher nor the cunning sophistry of in behalf of this cause in the State of Missis-John C. Calhoun can reconcile this self-evident sippi, but especially in the city of Natchez, entruth with the fundamental idea of slavery which is that "man is a personal chattel, to be disposed of like the beasts that perish."

The devil himself cannot transform a maninto a mule, and although slaves are fully recognized by the laws of the State as property for certain purposes, this does not make these laws right, and as good citizens we may use all proper means for the repeal of those laws.

Human slavery like all other great politica and social wrongs is constantly defending itself under cover. It hates an open field and a fair contest. Like Kingcraft, Priesteraft, and many other existing forms of oppression, it would hide its true character under the protection of a more popular name-nothing troubles it so much as calling things by their right names. not have the face to pronounce the declaration ton, Jefferson, and Madison fanatical fools-but "our southern institutions," "southern rights" have lost any of their discordancy or even have and southern property. "They are not in favor

Our pro-slavery Christians too seem to have taken their cue from the politicians. We have every citizen should purchase tickets, and thus few Christian editors and divines that can rebecome personally interested in an immense concile it to their tender consciences to defend has a strange sound, and as unpleasant as from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sears,) in which he lottery establishment, whose prizes were not a system that makes merchandise of God's strange. What does the writer mean? That five or ten thousand but hundreds of thousands | children -- and forces church members to live in of dollars, and you will have some idea of the open concubinage at the will of those of their condition of the people of California. Cali- fellow men who may happen to be invested fornia is a vast lottery establishment, with all with the title of master—but we have many his meaning, he would not have prefixed that jets should be studied. A child, in compassing the evils and dangers attendant upon such es- that will dwell with the most satisfactory sinister word "sectional" to the glorious word tablishments. Its inhabitants are and long will unction on their love of the "institutions of so dear to all American hearts. What, then, excllence, and this idea may modify the action be in a state of continual, intense excitement. the south." Others can look over those una- does the writer mean? Why, that the children of his mind through his whole course of life. that "slavery is a legal relation" for which they Judge Thacher mean by this expression? Does in he chain you are daily forging. Perfect are not responsible. And again others will do he refer to lands beyond the broad Atlantic? you work, so that when it is subjected to the nothing that indicates an earnest sense of the Not solely nor principally to them, but to porwrong of slavery, because it is a "delicate question." But the grand salvo for all those Christians of tender conscience "who as are as much opposed to slavery as any body, but," is the interference of "those fanatical abolitionists." If these "pestilent fellows" were only out of the way our pro-slavery Christian editors and divines could feel free to act in the matter, and then the days of slavery would soon be number-

> We sincerely hope that all who are opposed to slavery in the free States, and all who are "tinctured with abolitionism" in the slave States will at once close their mouths, lay down the the pent up waters of pro-slavery anti-slavery ism which have been accumulating for the last ten years may get vent. We are for getting rid of slavery-and the only thing in the way of 'this consummation devoutly to be wished.' is the anti-slavery opinion and action of antislavery men. Will not these men consent themselves to be slaves in order to give pro-slavery men an opportunity of getting rid of slav-

very, according to their own notions? Our pro-slavery anti-slavery friends seem to forget the mental slavery under which they themselves labor. Their own statement of the argument is a voluntary confession of imbecility and dependence. They refuse to do a thing in a right way because some one else purposes to do it in a wrong way. They are quarreling with each other about the means, and forgetting the end; and while railing at the abolitionists and abolitionism, they are extending the boundaries and strengthening the fetters of slavery to the best of their ability.

This stereotyped objection of pro-slavery men about the interference of the people of the free States in the question of slavery is the poorest excuse for an argument with which insane folly ever imposed upon a free people and it has been most effectually exploded in our

The right of the "people in Kentucky, calmly and deliberately to perfect a plan of emancipation in or under the constitution" has been denied by the slave power, and henceforth pro-slavery men must find shelter against anti-slavery movements either in or out of the State in their own deliberate folly.

Whenever the senseless objection is again urged, "that the Southern people would do something in a constitutional way for getting rid of slavery, if the people of the north would tion fanaticism"-it must meet with a most effectual quietus in the fact, that the slave power opposed constitutional and legal emancipation in Kentucky with as much bitterness and virulance as it had previously manifested towards the anti-slavery sentiments and action.

When men speak of human slavery as "Southern Institution" exclusively, it is simply healthy climate of Kentucky are all far better fitted for a community of intelligent freemen, than for an increasing population of ignorant

Our cities, our towns and our villages might growth which are the sure attendants of intelligent free labor, instead of those evidences of waste and improvidence which are no less the

sure attendants of slave labor. God has not cursed us with an atmos and a climate unfit for the buoyant and healthy impulses of freedom. Neither has he changed the natural longings of the human heart which yearns for liberty.

The Creator has stamped man, aye, every man, in every age and every climate, with his own image, and to a certain extent endowed him with his own attributes. Slavery as far as attributes, but vain man cannot contend against

"A man's a man for a' that, for a' that." We may debase the slaves by systematically find convenient excuses for the oppressive and from among them every motive for improve- is tence or at least the success of common tyrannical exercise of power-and this is ment, but surely we ought not to blame them schools. We fear that the task would be a hard

We repeat then, that as Kentuckians, there is no necessity for our cherishing slavery as one system of common schools must go by the of our "peculiar institutions." Neither African slavery, nor its natural concomitant, African ignorance, are desirable as a political or social legacy for our children. And although the prospects for the gradual extirpation of slavery from the soil of our noble State, seem now to wear a gloomy cast, we can never despair:

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast." With a clear conscience, and an unfailing "the sparrow's fall," we shall continue to labor with pen and tongue for this important cause upon all fitting occasions.

We have recently read an address upon this subject delivered by Judge Thacher of Natchet, before the Salem High School of Green county Mississippi, and published in the Western press my warmest acknowledgments for the

The interest which Judge Thacher has always felt in the cause of education and his persevering, arduous and highly-successful labors title him to a respectful hearing whenever he speaks upon his favorite theme. We accordingly have read the address before us with care- end of a week, in a dozen different States, east, ful attention.

This address, which is written in a florid style but with considerable vigor and occasional elegance of expression, is a plea for education at home, the term 'home' being used in a political rather than private signification, to designate wivid, and animate and make the common air one's own State in contradistinction to other electric with their fulness of life. I trust the States of the Union and to foreign countries, latter; and that our zeal will not be of the The object proposed by the writer of the address which is to awaken the minds of his fellow-cit be like the heat of the sun, which, being once izens to a sense of the duty of giving to their kindled, glows on forever of itself. children the opportunity of a thorough educa- Gentlemen, this occasion has brought togethtion at home, that is, in their own State, is er two classes of men, sufficiently distinguishworthy of all praise; but some of the reasons on. May I be permitted to address a few words Our politicians have seldom the hardihood to de- presented and of the motives appealed to in be- to each. We have before us the practical teachfend slavery under its own cognomen. They can- half of this object are, to say the least, very es-men who devote themselves to the business questionable. Such, for instance, is the reason of American independence a lie, and Washing. implied in the following sentence:--"The idea of sending children far abroad for education to they will declaim by the hour in support of give them independence and strength of mind, is most fallacious, and has ever conduced to mental servility and want of sectional independ- ate or define them. I cannot mention even the of slavery." "They are as much opposed to it ence." The italics are our own. "Sectional independence!" This is a peculiar and suspi-

cious phrase. "Sectional independence." "National independence" is a familiar and delightful phrase, but "sectional independence" the children of Mississippi, in being sent abroad to school, are in danger of losing their inde- should be learned -- a general idea, not only how pendence as Americans? No, for had that been that subject should be studied but how all subof Mississippi, in being sent abroad to school, Bethorough, therefore, be complete in every necessary adjuncts of slavery and inseparable are in danger of losing their independence as from it, consoling themselves with the thought Mississispians. "Sent abroad." What does rea and assail you. Leave no unbroken link tions of our own land, to States of the Union, which are thus deliberately classed among for- count in the public papers, of a terrible gale in

the influence of that miserable sectional spirit but the structures of men. In this harbor which causes a man to forget and disown his wer lying at anchor the vessels of all nations. can citizenship, but no manifestation of its in- one. The tornado tossed them about, and dashfluence has so pained us as that presented in ed them against each other, and broke them this address. That an ignorant, hot-headed, of destruction, our government vessel held fast narrow-minded demaaogue should appeal to sec. to its moorings, and escaped unharmed. Who ional pride and prejudice in behalf of some made the links of that cable, that the strength ow personal end surprises no one, but that a of the tempest could not rend? Yes! Who riend of education, a cause which knews no not rend? Who was the workman that worked ectarian nor sectional barriers, should appeal under oath, and whose work saved property and o sectional pride and prejudice in behalf of that human life from ruin otherwise inevitable?cause, we confess does surprise and grieve us. and heard the raging of the elements, and seem ludge Thacher, we believe, is a native of one of the other vessels as they were dashed to pieces the Northern States, and we cannot but deplore and scattered abroad, while the violence of the the prevalence of the spirit which can cause him or any other American citizen to regard the purest reward for the fidelity of his labors? State which gave him birth as a foreign land.

Another reason presented in the address why wrong and dangerous notions upon the subject of slavery. To give weight to his argument, Judge Thacher alludes to the awful condition of tation in Kentucky, where, in his strong language, "sweet home has been made a tumultusults, the Judge says are owing to "northern or culable good upon the whole community. dom was not altogether an exotic in Kentucky, what developed under the influence of a certain dence," (not sectional independence,) a document containing some very heretical notions about the rights of men, and also under the inclear intimations are thrown out that "whatso-(i. e. a southern) education. Now, it seems to urns from our fountains of wisdom? exclude from their State the Bible and Declara-

the logical consistency of a man who pleads

(and we cheerfully acknowledge pleads well)

for common schools, and at the same time up-

holds and would perpetuate an institution which,

self, that either the beloved institution or the

Closing Address of Hon. Horace Mann at he National Common School Convention Philadelphia, after the vote of thanks.

GINTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:-The clock s new striking the hour-the air in this hall is nowwaving with its vibrations-at which it has been decided to bring the labors of this Conven-tion to a close. [It had been decided to close the Convention at 10 o'clock, and just as the trust in that Providence which notices even cheering which followed the vote of thanks the clock struck ten.] We have been looking for the last three days upon the bright side of the tapestry; the dark side is now turned towards as. The pleasing acquaintances which have been here formed, and which can have been to none more pleasing than to myself, must be broken; and we must go away carrying such good as we can from the deliberations In parting with you, I cannot forbear to ex-

> eased to regard the performance of the duties of the Chair. You have made all its labors ight and all its difficulties nominal. In partg with you, gentlemen, it is impossible for me to express the feelings of hope, mingled with anxiety, with which I look forward to the consequences of this meeting. We shall separate. We shall go away to move in different and distant spheres; from these narrow walls which now enclose us, we shall find ourselves, at the west, north, and south. Shall the influences which have been here concentrated and brought to a focus, be dissipated and lost, when our local proximity to each other is gone; or shall the moral influences which have been here generated, expand themselves over the vast spaces where we shall soon be found, keep themselves the exciting cause is withdrawn; but that it will

effusive influence in a broad sphere, but an intose influence in a narrow sphere; - points of frong light thrown upon a small space, rather ban wider radiations of a flame that is weaken d by its expansion. What are the duties of he school teacher? I have not time to enumetames in the long catalogue; but I will call your atention to one which comes very near to embacing all. By this one, I mean thoroughness every thing you teach. Thoroughness, toroughness, and again I say, THOROUGHNESS, is be secret of success. You heard some admirabe remarks this morning, from a gentleman ted us that a child in learning a single lesson, night get not only an idea of the subject matte of that lesson, but an idea how all lessons the simplest subject, may get an idea of perfect nes, which is the type and archetype of all found wanting.

I was within the past year that I saw an aconeof the harbors of the Chinese seas. It was oneof those typhoons, as they are called, which We have long observed with sinking of heart lay rostrate not only the productions of nature onorable privilege and distinction of Ameri- Plynouth. Every vessel broke its cable-but likeerg-shells. But amidst this terrific scene Could that workman have beheld the spectacle tempest wrecked itself upon his own work in

vain, would he not have had the amplest and So, in the after periods of your existence whether it may be in this world, or in another world, from which you may be permitted to Mississippi should educate her children at home look back, you may see the consequences of is, that thus she may save those children from your instruction upon the children whom you where intellectual accuracy leads to immense good, and intellectual mistakes to immense loss, you may see your pupils distinguishing things brought about by the emancipation agi- between error and truth, between false reasoning and sound reasoning; leading all who rely upon them to correct results, establishing the highest reputation for themselves, and for you ous hell." This agitation and its dreadful re- as well as for themselves, and conferring incal-

Soif you have been successful in your mera foreign education." We imagine that the training, you will have prepared them to stand Clays, Breckinridges and other prominent Ken- unstaken and unseduced amidst temptations; tucky Emancipationists would be somewhat firm where others are swept away; uncorrupt surprised to learn that their interest in the where others are deprayed; unconsumed where cause of freedom is altogether owing to their to sty, that by the blessing of God you have o he's are blasted and perish. You may be able 'northern or foreign education;" for, in their helped to do this thing. And will not such a delusion, they had supposed that love of free- day be a day of more exalted and sublime joy, than if you could have looked upon the storm in the eastern seas, and known that it was your but in some degree native to its soil; and they, handiwork that saved the vessel unharmed amid noreover, had supposed (so pitable their delu- the wrecks that floated around it? Would not

sion) that their love of freedom had been some- such a sight be a reward great and grand enough to satisfy and fill any heart, mortal or immor There is another class of men in this meet ing-those who hold important official situations ander the State governments, and who are charged with the superintendence of public institutions. Peculiar duties devolve upon them. fluence of another document larger in size and. They, in common with the teachers, have taken of more binding authority, in which some quite upon themselves a great responsibility. When, in the course of yesterday's proceedings, a resolution was introduced, proposing to make this ever ye would that men should do to you, ye a National Convention, with a permanent orshould do even so to them:' documents much ganization, I confess that as I sat here in my used by many emancipationists, though not re- chair, I felt my joints trembling with emotion garded as peculiarly "northern or foreign." at the idea of the responsibility you were about to assume. Shall this body establish itself as a udge Thacher's allusion to Kentucky does not National Convention? Shall we hold ourselves strike us as particularly happy; and there is out to this great country, as a source of inforanother allusion in his address, with the perti- mation and a centre of influence on one of the neacy of which we are not as much impressed to the human faculties? Shall we hold ouras the Judge. He alludes to Washington as a selves up here in full sunlight, and virtually say striking illustration of the influences of a home to the whole country, come here and fill your views came over me with such force as almost us somewhat remarkable that one, who enjoyed to make me forget where I was, and the duties so fully, and who illustrated so remarkably the I had to discharge; for experience has led me to benefits of a "home" education, should have know something of the difficulties of the work. come to conclusions upon the subject of slave-adopt the resolution; and, through the signary directly opposite to those to which Judge tures of your officers, you will severally sub-Phacher supposes all who enjoy that education scribe to that conclusion. You have already must be brought. The Judge, we fear, has not authorized a committee to send out this deteradviser in regard to the delicate institution; and bond. You have obligated yourselves to pereat duties; and you cannot deny or elude have a safe "home education." And we would also advise the Judge in his next address to show

THE EXAMINER equally true both of a Republic and a Mon- for exhibiting the stupidity which is at once one, and that in attempting to perform in, the structure stretched from abutment to abutment to abutment ludge would convince his become if not him. strong as to bear the tread of an army, or the momentum of the rushing steam car? Its beginning was as simple as its termination is A boy's plaything, a kite, was first sent into the air: to this kite was attached a silken thread, to the thread a cord, to the cord a rope and to the rope a cable. When the toy upon the opposite side, the silken thread drew over the cord, and the cord the rope, and the rope the cable, and the cable, one after another, great bundles, or fascia, of iron wire, and these being arranged side by side and layer upon layer, now constitute a bridge of such massive ness and cohesion, that the mighty Genius of the Cataract would spend his strength upon it

Thus, my friends, may great results be educed from small beginnings. Let this first meeting of the National Association of the Friends of Education be like the safe and successful sending of an aerial messenger across the abyss of gnorance, and Superstition, and Crime, so that those who come after us may lay the abutments and complete the moral arch that shall carry thousands and millions of our fellow-beings i safety and peace, above the gulf of perdition into whose seething floods they would other wise have fallen and perished!

From the National Era. The Compromises of the Constitution.

Now, let it be supposed that a negro escape rom the possession of a person in a slave State who claims him as his property in a free State and is able and willing to prove that he purchased him as a slave, and produces a bill of sale duly authenticated, with a dozen respectable witnesses, that the man was held and consider ed a slave for a number of years past-does thi prove the title of the claimant to the negro as a slave? Not at all. It is prima facie svider of title only, under the laws of the State from which the slave escaped, and so is the color of his skin! But, as has been shown, this pre sumptive evidence may be, and not unfrequenty is, nullified and rendered nugatory, even in dave States, by proving a descent from a free maternal anceste

Again: let it be supposed that a negro escap rom a slave State into a free State; that he reedom is, by the local law of such State, thrown upon him, and goes into a State where the common law of evidence prevails-where the title to all property is governed and determined upon one and the same principle, and the burden of proof is thrown upon the claim-ant. The negro admits that he was held in uplawfully held; that he owed no service or laproof produced by the claimant, with the presumption of law in the defendant's favor. For. in the State where the issue will be tried, every man, whatever may be the color of his skin, is prima facie a free man.

A great portion of the slaves in Mississippi and other new Southern States have been purhased in Maryland and Virginia, and by slaveraders been transported and sold to their present owners. If one of these slaves escapes into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, will his owner be able to produce the proof that such negro has not descended in the maternal ine from a free ancestor; and if he cannot, does he not fail to establish his title, and must no the negro be discharged as a free man? Certainly this must be the case, even in a Circuit or District Court of the United States, and by it is the aim of the Constitution of the United

This just and equitable principle of compell ng a claimant to establish his title by competent testimony prevails in all civilized communities. It is a principle of the common law .-It not only exists in all the Governments of Europe, but in all the States of the Union, in egard to every description of property, with exception; in the slave States, of a man claiming property in his fellow-man. Why is not extended to every case? Can it be possible that there are classes of men too low to be protected by the ægis of sovereign power?

The several States of the Union, and the eople within them, are sovereign and indepenent, with the exception of that portion of their overeignty which they have delegated to the Sovernment of the United States for the pre- to see them extended over us, and looking to servation, defence, and security of the whole. ev have not invested Congress with the ower to decide what shall constitute property within their limits, nor to define the nature of to improve our condition and to present ourestimony which shall establish titles. These selves before Congress in vindication. powers remain unlimited with the States, preisely as they were after the Revolution, and efore the General Government was establish-

Without inquiring either into the justice or umanity of the measure, we are compelled to admit that some of the States have exercised their undeniable power to make every man, woman, and child, descended from the African race, slaves, and, as such, property, unless they can prove that they are free men, women, and children-thus throwing, in this single excepted case, the burden of proof upon the defendant. Other States have decided, with at least equal justice, right, and solemnity, that every man, woman, and child, shall be deemed and held to be free; that man cannot in such States. hold as property his fellow-man; and that no the neighboring towns and inhabitants, and the Col. title to property of any kind can exist, unless sustained by proof by the claimant.

The difference of what constitutes property in one sovereign State, and the nature of evidence to sustain the title to such property, and meeting—one to be held in Dona Ana, for the from Thomas S. Page, Esq., Second Auditor what does not constitute property in another equally sovereign State, and throws the burden and the towns and inhabitants south of it; one able information. From it we learn that the lotter of the proof upon the claimant, presents, therefore, the difficulty between the two powers, which neither the Constitution, the law of Congress, nor the decision of the Supreme Court to represent said town and adjacent towns and Total value for 1849.

The Southern or slaveholding States seem to emand that the Constitution of the United States shall be so construed and interpreted that these laws, peculiar as they are in relation to negroes, shall extend and be enforced in the non-slaveholding States.

There are very few of the citizens of the on-slaveholding States who do not most cordially desire that the Union of the States may e perpetual; but there are, it is believed, still fewer who would consent to surrender, either expressly or by implication, further than has already been done by the Constitution, any portion of their sovereignty, to conciliate Southern States, either in regard to their fugitive slaves or their representation in Congress.

The Southern States ought to know, they do know, that in the non-slaveholding States the whole system of slavery is detested and abhorred, as being in opposition to the laws of humanity and the principles of the Christian religion. There will be found no sympathy with reception and adoption, and that a seat in the the claims of the master in a question whether a man is a man, free as his fellow-man to seek and pursue his own interest and happiness by the labor of his hands and the cultivation of his intellect, or whether he is a mere animal, a highest bidder. The requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed and enforced, but heyond this no Northern man, except he will conent to be ever after deemed infamous, will render aid in delivering up a fugitive slave.

The South say, deliver us our fugitive slaves: the North say, come and take them, and use all the powers you possess under the Constitution, the law of 1793, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. But you will not be permitted to break the peace of the mination, and to proclaim it to the world.— State, nor endanger the lives, liberty, and property of her citizens with impunity! The slaveholders say, under these restrictions we cannot reclaim our slaves, and if you do not aid us by much at heart as his address indicates, and desires to give truely valuable counsel, we would sires to give truely valuable counsel, we would sires to give truely valuable counsel, we would sires to give truely valuable counsel, we would say a summed this mention. If we fulfil the duties we Union. The South asks too much. It will not territory be require the prefects of against Nelson Stration, Jessey have assumed, this meeting will prove to be one be granted—the laws of God and man forbid it. the several counties of this territory to order ander Cowen, and Robert Adams, charge suggest to him the propriety of become unequivocally sectional and unscrupulously ultra, quivocally sectional and unscrupulously ultra, so that when he gives another address before the Salem High School he may advise the peoties of action, to fulfil these duties, this meeting but let the South inquire, before they take the last step, what will be their condition if they should again wish to coalesce with the North-last step. Will the South in quire, before they take the last step, what will be their condition if they should again wish to coalesce with the North-last step. Will the South in quire, before they take the last step, what will be their condition if they should again wish to coalesce with the North-last step. ple of Mississippi not only to beware of all it the first in a series that shall move the whole ern States. Will those compromises of the ted at the same time to represent the interests Rock (Ark.) Gaz. 1st. "northern or foreign education," but also to country. It begins here upon the margin of the Constitution be again extended to them which of this territory in the Congress of the United sea; but we can expand it until it shall cover they were enabled to extort from the North, the continent. However insignificant in itself, rather than all should forego the benefits of a tion of Independence, all histories and poems, it is great by its possibilities. To the eye of all the works of the master-minds of the race, the superficial observer, beginnings are always there will then be no compromises. Free men were adopted, either unanimously or by very and every pamphlet and paper from which ex-bales the spirit of liberty. Thus only can they law of cause and effect, knows that without the feeble beginnings, the grandest results never by twenty-one members for your slaves you make rich Messes. Nelson & Eads, the owners of members to use all fair and honorable means to He who now visits the North-western part of of your sister States in search of fugitive slaves and M. Alvarez, M. F. Tuley and W. Z. Angthe State of New York, to see one of the won-ders of the world--the Falls of Niagara-may be permitted to remain on the other States to the publication of the proceedings of the prosee also a wonder of art not unworthy to be suppress your servile insurrections. It will be ceedings; after which the meeting adjourned that insurrections. It will be ceedings; after which the meeting adjourned that insurrections are the machine that it is not that the machine that it is not the machine that the machine th est rivers in the world, affording the means of safe transit for any number of men or any weight of merchandize, and poised high up in the serene are, hundreds of feet above the maddened waters below. How was this ponderous

The steamer Tobacco Plant, in dight before last from Cairo, brought up another lot of the machine from Cairo, brought up another lot of the machine from Cairo, brought up another lot of the machine from Cairo, brought up another lot of the machine from Cairo, brought up another lot of the machine from Cairo, brought up another lot of the machine sering die.

We observe by another official publication in the Republican, that Lieut. Col. Beall, who, in the absence of Col. Washington, was then the military commandant, in New Mexico, approved the above proceedings, and recommended the cargo and the above proceedings, and recommended the control of the die.

A FARMER.

A FARMER.

LITICAL MOVEMENTS IN NEW MEX

Af riend in New Mexico has favored us with copy of the Santa Fe Republican of Sept. 20, n which we find the proceedings of a portion of the people of that Territory on the subject of

The first meeting was held on Tuesday, Aug. 21, and is styled "a meeting of the citizens of anta Fe County, held pursuant to public notice, to consult upon the qustion of the organization of a proper Territorial Government." Over this meeting Capt. W. Z. Angney presided, assisted by Rufus Beach and J. W. Folger as Vice-Presidents, and Lewis D. Sheets as Secre tary. Major R. W. Weightman offered a pre-amble and resolutions, which (says the Republican) were discussed with much ability and

Simplitude by Messrs. Messervy, Weightman, Houghton, Smith, Anguey, West, Nangle, Ashurst and Tuley, until, the night being far advanced, an adjournment took place to the folowing evening. On the next evening Dr. J. Nangle was calle to preside, Rufus Beach and Thomas Roland acted Vice-Presidents, and L. D. Sheets, Secretary. The preamble and resolutions of Mr Weightman were again taken up, and during the discussion received such amendments as

gave them the following form, in which shape they were adopted: PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS. Whereas the safety, interests and well-bein

of a people require that they should have properly organized civil Government, well calulated to secure these ends: And Whereas this Territory of New Mexico became the property of the United State by the Treaty of peace, friendship, limits and settlement between the United States of America and

the Republic of Mexico, signed and concluded at the city of Guadaloupe Hidalgo on the 2d day of February, 1848, and has not had, since that time, a substantially organized civil Government suitable to the wants, protection, sentiments and social advancement of its inhabi-And Whereas, by the 9th Article of said Trea-

ty it is declared that, "Mexicans who shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceeding Articles, shall be incorpasses from a State where the onus of proof of porated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of trust by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution, and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their iberty and property, and secured in the free bondage by the claimant, but avers that he was exercise of their religion without restriction;" And Whereas, the Congress of the United bor, under the laws of the State from which he States not having as yet afforded any civil govcame, to the pretended master, or any other ernment, it becomes proper and necessary for person. An issue is thus made between the us, citizens of the United States, inhabiting the parties, and the facts must be inquired into by said acquired territory of New Mexico, to adopt jury, whose verdict will depend upon the such means as we shall deem best calculated to procure a just representation of our rights and nterests to be laid before it, and to secure its peedy action in our behalf.

> f New Mexico have patiently endured all the grievances and inconveniences incident to the rule of military authority, and been subjected many times to arbitrary exercises of power for the want of a well regulated civil government. 2. That a hundred thousand people, living on the soil of the United States, many of them native born, and others citizens attached to her by Tuesday last: love of liberty and admiration of her institutions, are virtually destitute of such civil or ganization as guarantees to them the protection | Giraideau from cholers, resulted of good laws, a wise or regular administration thought, from poisoning. A most of justice, or the security and prosperity which tempt at wholesale murder is suspec

Resolved, 1. That for three years the people

tates to afford to all 3. That the confusion and uncertainty exist ing on account of the scanty supply of legal enactments and questionable customs, from the relative authority of inconsistent codes, and well had been closed by the town authorities, a from the irregular and contradictory application of law, has left us without any uniform analyzed. rule of action or certainty of judicial adjudica-

4. That those only who have had opportunities to compare the regularity, order, impartiality, and equal and uniform operation of the Government and judicial systems of the States can fully appreciate the grievances, mischiefs and annoyances to which our "Three years" government has subjected us-

5. That sharing feelings common with our countrymes, proud of our institutions, desirous | From loan of 1848. our numerous population, our want of laws, and our deplorable social and political attitude, we are urged to adopt the most efficient steps

6. That a General Convention of Delegates chosen by the people of the several counties. Navy ... would afford the best, most speedy and most authoritative means of learning the wishes of the people, and of accomplishing the establishment of a suitable civil government.

in Santa Fe, the capital of the Territory, be requested to recommend to the citizens of the Redemption of Treasur several counties to assemble in mass meetings as follows, to-wit: the counties of Santa Fe, San Miguel del Bado, Rio-Arriba, Santa Anna and Bernadillo counties; for the county of Taos two places of meeting are recommended-one meeting to be held at the court-house in the town of Don Fernandez de Taos, for the election of two delegates to represent said town and other in the town of Lodi Mora, to elect one delegate to represent said town and adjacent towns and inhabitants; for the county of Valencia it is recommended to have four places of election of one delegate to represent said town | State, an interesting table embodying much value at Socorro, for the election of one delegate to represent said and adjacent towns and inhabitants, and one at Sabinal, to elect one delegate inhabitants; and one at Valencia, to elect two delegates to represent said town and the balance and northern part of said county of Valencia. The said mass meetings to be held on the 10th day of September, 1849, at two o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of electing delegates to a General Convention to be held in the city of Santa Fe on the 24th of September, 1849, and that the representation be regulated by the organic law of the Territory adopted by Gen.

by the appointment of a President and Secretay, whose certificate shall be a sufficient creden-

tial to the persons elected as delegates. 9. That the Convention, when assembled shall concert such plans and adopt such measures as may be most effectual for the attainment of a good civil government.

10. That the said Convention elect some suitable person to carry any proposed form of gov- worth of dry goods on board, which were a ernment the Convention may deem proper to to adopt to Washington, to ask and urge its House of Representatives, according to the precedent of Minnesota, be asked for our dele-

brute, a thing, a chattel, to be placed upon a sed by Mr. J. W. Folger as a substitute for block, under an auctioneer's hammer, and that originally offered by Mr. Weightman, and accepted by the latter; and the first five resolutions were in like manner offered by Mr. Ashurst and accepted by Mr. Weightman in lieu of and Cincinnati, to deliver daily mails at Lawthe same number of his original resolutions:

mously adopted, Mr. Smith moved to strike from the sixth the word "chosen" and insert

Judge Houghton moved to amend the seventh resolution by striking out all after the word 're- for the Washington Monument. solved,' and inserting in lieu thereof matter to

States."

will loss—your right to invade the sovereignty secure the enforcement of the above resolutions, the Bellboat Sub-Marine No. 2, who have for some

qual ad ave a right to m their grievances to correct them, and a they have a just el ty of the United States tation and to better the Congress of the United ossession of the test info ost anthoritative form, in regard ory; and as the request proceeds espectable and intelligent citizens, naps the only effectual means to acco wishes of the people of New Mexico fore, it is hereby recommended to the f the several counties to assemble neetings, as follows, to-wit-" [and] to designate the places for holding the same language as is contained in the

eigth, and ninth resolutions, and a that the convention appoint a delega gress to enforce its suggestions and arly action of Congress in their b rupted our civil and ecclesiastical orga ouched with contaminating plague the heart and conscience of the per us a rece of professional politician the purpose of the two ever daring. parties of Conservatism and Ref

our Foreign Relations-poured through the People the poison of Oligarch liest creeds a mocking lie-trained us to so tical hypocrisies-tamed down our native ie vigor with cowardly caution-hab o haughty presumption-and set us in before the world as a braggart and traitor to trust ?- SLAVERY !- New York Spirit EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR .- The last Palmyra

Whig, publishes a strange report in regard wild animal. The throats, together with parts of the bodies, were much mangle

MORTALITY OF CAPE GIRARDEAN - W. the following from the St. Louis Reveil The eleven deaths.

ent on last Sunday, as having occaclerk of the steamer Pontiac states citizens continued in the enjoyment of their us health. The greatest excitement prevailed. The preparations were being made to have the water

From miscellaneous sources

rom loan of 1847 \$13,941,500 00 ivil list, miscellaneous and foreig Fortifications.

Reimbursement of Treasury 7. That Lt. Col. Beall, commanding the troops Interest on Mexican indemnity purloined

> Memphis Races. Nov. 2d-Mile Heats-best 3 in 5. Summa J. P. White's ch g Fremont, by Ton Time-1:51-1:497-1:534-1:54

The Frankfort Commonwealth has value of taxable property in the State of Kentucky

\$12,237,682 f the ratio of taxation had continued We find the following in the Natches Cou

MURDER AND ROBBERY .- It is believed the owners or crew of the trading boat, Barter No. to be found in different portions thrown into the river. The boat was complet ifled of its most valuable contents.

ed that there were three or four thousand della all taken off. The boat was brought down to Grand Gulf b two strangers who discovered her condition fi where she now is. Although no clue has been found to detect perpetrators of the above named crimes, it see apossible they can long escape, at least v

every unknown person having dry sion under strange ci tenceburg, Rising Sun, Petersburg, Warsaw and

Vevay, instead of every other day as hereton \$1132 additional, per year, is allowed for this ser A SLOCK OF MARBLE. - The Legislature of live nois has requested the Governor to have prepared from some quarry in that State, a block of stone

COUNTY TRAGEDY .- The Circ

eptember, having been engaged in the disgraceful ding elec-bances in which the Kings were killed. in confinement and under strict military Much excitement prevails, and Gen. deemed it necessary to retain a company men, at Yellville, to guard the prisoners. We spoke some days since of the discovery of the wreck of the steamer Neptune, which was sunk in the Mississippi, just below the month of the Ohio, in the year 1829. The boat had on board

Republican of Friday last says:

Austria and Hungary. It is said that Haynan has resigned his place in consequence of the Emperor having ordered exe cutions to be stopped. He complained bitterly o his authority being disregarded by those who sho Bathyanny-it having been his express order he should be hanged .. According to the reports from Pesth, the Crown of Hungary is now in England whither it was sent by Kossuth. Szmer executed this commission for Kossuth. This explains the rumor that Szmer had robbed Kossuth of the crown jewels. On the 12th ult., a courier arrived at Pesth from Vienna, with orders to stop the butcheries in that city. The organization of the Austrian army is going on with great activity.— A nephew of the unfortunate Bathyanny has been forced to enlist as private hussar in an Austrian regiment. Dembrinski's sister and brother-in-law were arrested in Cracow on the 17th. They never

have taken any part in politics. Prussia. The convention between the Courts of Prussis and Austria was ratified on the 12th ult., at Vienna. An exchange of the acts of ratification took place on the following day-when Arch Dake John announced as his intention to resign his office as soon as the other German governments had assembled to convention. One hundred and sixty Hungarian officers it is said will ship from Bremen for New Denmark and Duchies.

By a declaration dated Oct. 17, the clergy of Schleswig positively refused to recognize the gov-

ernment commission.

ad seen

The

es, and

Water

g to an

Treas-

ing the

849, as

.500 90

,676,68

.186 50

3 3 2

1 2 dr

ceived

Gen. Cucchie has resigned his grade of Lieut General in the Roman army, on the ground that he had engaged to serve a constitutional Prince and not an absolute government. Much excitement prevails in the city. Several young men have been arrested for singing the Marsailles Hymn in the streets. Instead of singing now, the people indulge in prose recitations. Placards ith enormous letters of "Death to the infamous Priests! Death to the Red Triumvirate!" cover the walls of the houses and corners. Several attempts on the lives of French officers have been Naples and Sicily.

The violence of the Government was on the increase. It was reported that the Regicide association had been discovered, in which are implicated 20,000 persons to arrest Prince Giacome. This roduced such an impression on Naples, that the stores all shut their doors, and the city was deserted. A special commission selected from the judges of the various tribunals, has been appoint ed to try the hundreds and thousands of political offenders, with whom the prisons are now filled The American frigate Independence and Cumber-

land, were in port under Com. Morgan. France. The leading features of the week's debate in the Assembly, have been the adjourned discussion of credits for the Roman expedition which is now thought would involve the resignation and change of Ministry. Eighteen of the insurgents of June have been tried during the last four days at Lyons. At Rehmis, a serious disturbance took place on the 21st. Lord Normandy has had frequent correspondence with the President of the Republic, which has caused M. Thiers to be jealous, who avers that the honor of France and her feelings are endered subservient to foreigners. M. DePersignay who was sent to Vienna, for the remains of Duc De Reichstadt, to have them placed alongside those of Napoleon, has returned unsuccessful, the emperor of Austria flatly refusing them to be It is stated that the ultan of Turkey has gratuitousiy granted to Lamartine, an immense tract of country, - tuated in a fertile plain within

England. Lord Dudley Stewart has published in the News an appeal to the mothers, wives, and daughters of agland, to furnish a home for Kossuth, and to extend to him a welcome becoming the British race, who are friends of freedom. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister, was introduced to the Queen at Windsor Castle, and presented his crelentials. Sir Henry Bulwer took leave of the Queen prior to his departure to the United States as Minister. Sixty wrecks have occurred off the coast of Great Britain during the equinoxial

a few hours journey of Smyrna.

Nothing of interest from this quarter. The country remans in the same distracted state. Murders the State have in process of construction, Rail-roads from Lexington to Louisville and Covington

Commercial. The Accounts from the Cotton and Wotlen districts and, whereas, Danville is situated on a line of exshow business to be more active than for some time past. In the Produce market these has been more activity, quotations evincing a desire to increase the stocks. In many instances prices have advanced. quiet, without material change in prices. FLOUR—Old Western Canal 23a24s; Ohio 25s 6d; old sour Western 21s; new Western 16a20s.

Grain—Indian Corn is a shade lower—27a28s per quarter for Mixed Yellow, and 23af9s for White.

CONN MEAL-16s 6d per bbl.

COTTON-Advances id; Fair Orleans 6id; Fair Upland and Mobile 64d

Money-Without change. Pennsylvania 58 77. ONE MONTH LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

The State Convention and the new Con

NEW YORK, Nov. 12. The Empire City, from Chagres, arrived yesterday, bringing over \$500,000, and dates from San Ford, Dr. J. Smith, F. T. Fox, G. C. Schaeffer, Francisco a month later. Among the deaths an- John Barkley, A. G. Talbott, J. S. Hopkins, Thos. Francisco a month later. Among the deaths announced is Col. H. Helm, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Feather river has been nearly drained of gold.—

Barbee, and J. T. Boyle, be a committee to communicate with the citizens of the counties south Placers on Yeuba river are most productive; about of this point, and with the people of Lexington, 5,000 persons are there, principally Americans. Louisville, Cincinnati, and Covington, and solicit Sickness prevailed but was disappearing. Dr. Boynton's company of six persons gathered \$8,000 in seven days. 30,000 Americans is the probable in regard to the proposed road.

Resolved, That the said committee prepare aggregate at present at the gold regions, which they are incapable of exhausting. Many are returning from the mines in consequence of the extreme heat. 122 females arrived at San Fran- ville to Lexington. cisco during September. They are worth their weight in gold. Thos. Butler King was recoveropening of the Congress. ing, and expects to reach Washington before the

French bave seized Honolula, in conse quence of the natives refusing to reduce the rates by them expended in making surveys of routes, on French brandies. They also took Hawayan fort, lowered its flag, and destroyed their ammunition, &c. They occupied the fort three daysand then abandoned it, and left the island.

The State convention for the formation of the constitution of California has been in session three weeks, and was expected to adjourn 1st October. The question of suffrage caused considerable debate, when it was finally agreed upon by admitting all male citizens of the United States, after six months' residence, and all Californians of 21 years of age, the privilege of electors. The Legis- the 19th of November (county court day), to meet ature to consist of two branches. All banking at the court-house in this place. corporations or lotteries are prohibited. The State officers are to be elected as is the custom in the United States. The slave question excited considerable discussion, but is now facility settled.

Boyle, Prof. G. C. Schaeffer, Jas. Barbour, Dr. Wm. Craig, &cc. siderable discussion, but is now finally settled.

A large number of vessels from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, had arrived at San Francisco. American flour \$10 per bbl: co. American beef \$6; pork \$22; any many articles are cheaper than in the United States.

The Falcon arrived from Chagres at New Oreans on the 7th. No news.

Further from California - Immense Vein of Gold-The Convention - Organization of a State Government.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, P. M. The Empire City brought about 13,000 letters and nearly \$1,000,000 gold. Among the passengers is S. S. Thruston, U. S. Delegate from Oregon. The correspondent of the Tribune says an im-mense vein of gold was found on Col. Fremont's

mense vein of gold was found on Col. Fremont's rancho. A geologist sent to examine the place says it is a vein of gold in solid rock, two leagues long, the average bredth 150 feet. A rich placer was discovered on Trinity river, where \$100 is gathered daily by each man.

The convention decided by an unanimous vote that no slavery shall ever be permitted in California.

The health of the country is improving. The population of California amounts to 100,000, and upwards of 300 square rigged vessels are anchored in the bay of San Francisco. American gold dollars self or \$3. San Jose will be the seat of Government. The Legislature will meet in December to elect two Senators to Congress, and proceed to organise the State Government forthwith. No free segroes are permitted to enter the State.

The Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery. We have received the October number of the Edited by Lunsford P. Yandell, M. D., Professor Bulletin of the American Art Union, and are glad of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy in the to find that the institution is in so flourishing University of Louisville, and Theodore S. Bell. condition. This number contains an etching of M. D.

American Art Union.

enabled to visit the galleries of Europe for the pur-

pose of study. The institution is destined to ex-

TO THE PRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN ARTUNION.

number, the good which the Society has already accomplished. We trust that this consideration alone will induc-

he patriotic and the cultivated among our citizens to most themselves at once upon the list of members. Every one must see how desirable it is that the number

of ubscribers should at least not fals off. The Managers, hus far, have no reason to expect such a result, but ever thing must depend upon the promotness and liberality of the friends of Art. Although there is no one object a the list of works new offered for distribution, so

stly as the four p ctures of the "Voyage of Life," it is o withstanding true that THE CHANCE OF OBTAINING

ORABLE THE PRESENT YEAR THAN IT WAS THE LAS

are very many others, at prices varying from \$200 to

The Young Sultan of Turkey.

Sultan is not only extremely effeminate and licen-

ious, but he very frequently indulges in the use of

pirituous liquors, and it is by no means improba-

ble that he will meet the fate of his father, who

died in the prime of his life of delirium tremens.

Abdel Medschid has dispensed with much of the

of cannon from each side, and the cheers of the

WHEREAS, the people of the northern section of

on the Ohio river, and will soon have, by railway,

communication with all parts of the United States;

tension of railroads, to intersect with the great

uthern railroad route at Knoxville or Nashville,

Tennessee; and, whereas, a railroad from Danville

municate with the citizens of the counties south

their aid and co-operation and that of all others

interested in the enterprise, and elicit information

Resolved, That we will raise five hundred dol-

lars to be placed in the hands of a committee

composed of Charles Henderson, C. Rodes, A. I. Caldwell, Dr. J. Weisiger, Charles Caldwell, Dr.

D. Yeiser, A. Sneed, and W. C. Anderson, to be

estimates, &c., and to defray such other expenses

their influence to carry out the great object pro-

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to Monday.

prison, charged with the most stupendous frauds, in connection with the Susquehanna County Bank, of which he was cashier. The committee ap-

pointed to investigate its affairs, report that there are now in circulation, notes amounting to up-wards of two hundred thousand dollars; whereas,

the cashier had given the most positive assurances that the whole arount in circulation was only

WILLIAM CRAIG, Ch'n.

On motion, it was

THOMAS PARBEE, Sec'y.

York, as follow:-

whole South.

Correspondence Cour. and Enq.

sailors and soldiers from the decks of the magnifi-

much admired.

The number of high cost pictures will be greater. The haracter of all the works to be distributed will be higher.

INTING OF THE FIRST CLASS IS MUCH MORE FA-

Art in our country.

letin, is drawing to a close, &c.

so immediately .- Lou. Cour.

Gray's "Wages of War," one of the paintings The November number of this journal was pubwhich are to be distributed among the members. lished last week. The following are the contents Each member of the Art Union receives a copy of of this number: the Bulletin, which is issued as often as once a ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

month. Besides a list of the paintings, names of RESAYS AND CARRS. the subscribers, &c., it contains valuable criti-ART. I .- Practical Medicine and Surgery. By T. Bell, M. D., of Louisville, Kentucky. cisms, on art, original and selected, anecdotes REVIEWS. and news of the day, relating to art and artists 13 ART. II.—On the treatment of Aneurism. By Benjamin W. Dudley, M. D., etc., Professor of Surgery in the Transylvania University.

ART. III.—Manual of Physiology By William Senbouse Kirks, M. D., assisted by James Paget, Lecturer on General Anatomy and Physiology, at St. Bartholonew's Hornital. general. This Bulletin is constantly assuming a higher character as the condition of the institution

on General Anat-niew's Hospital. This institution is accomplishing a great deal fo the interests of Art in our country. It has been in SELECTIONS FROM AMERICAN AND FOREIGN JOURNALS. existence but a few years, yet it has distributed Cases of Variola and Vaccine. Reflex Nervous action beautiful paintings and engravings all over the fthe Uterus On the treatment of Perleanditis; especials on the effects of blood-letting and mercury in that dis country. It has given employment to artists of ease. Anesthesia from the local application of chloro-form. On sanguineous perspiration. Pidebotomy in an-cient times. Calomei in Acute Articular Rheumatism. talent, and enabled them to devote their attention to works of a higher character than they would in large doses of sub-nitrate of Bismuth in Gastro-inter nal affections. Clinical reports of twenty cases of Sterily. On the use of etherial solution of gun cotton in the otherwise have been able to engage in. Through the encouragement which the Art Union has giver of erectile tremors without operation. On the use of chloroform in Periodical Neuralgia. Arsenic in Cutaen, a large number of American artists have been

> ORIGINAL INTELLIGENCE. Medical Department of Louisville University. Professor Dudley's surgical papers. Adulterated Medicines. Professor Miller's work on Human Parturition. Lead Poison. Rpidemic Dysentery.

ert a most beneficial influence upon the state of The current year of the Institution, says the Bul The Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery published monthly, in Louisville, at five dollars Subscriptions received at Beckwith & Morton's per annum, payable in advance. Each number ing to have a word or two of common sense and contains ninety-six pages, and the twelve numbers Those who intend to become members, should do contains ninety-six pages, and the twelve numbers after all the disgusting braggadocia and twaddle make two good sized volumes of more than 550 that has been inflicted upon us, daily, by the contains ninety-six pages, and the twelve numbers pages each. The work is especially devoted to presses and writers assuming to represent the administration, on the Nicaragua and other ques The current year of the Institution is drawing to a close. It is of the Highest importance that all who intend to subscribe should do so immediately, in order that the Committee may make a judicious investment of the receipts. We have set forth, in another part of this the interests of western and southern medicine, and contains a record of the progress of all the dertments of medicine at home and abroad.

Under the new arrangements of this journal, Dr. S. Bell, already well known to our readers, has ecome responsible for the regular appearance of e Western Journal of Medicine, and his editorial ties are restricted to that work. We commend the Journal of Medicine and Surgery to such of our eaders as are interested in the progress of medical cience. Professor Yandell has been connected for many years with the periodical literature of western medicine, and will continue to give such aid to the editorship of this periodical as his other duties will permit .- Lou. Cour.

he inducements, in every way, for becoming a subscrier, are greatly superior now, to those ever before preented. Among the pictures to be drawn for, is the exellent work of Mr. Grav's, "The Wages of War." he cost of which was \$1,500, "The Allainder of Straf Proclamation by the Governor of Kentucky It is wise that the people should ever recognise 1, by LEUTZE, painted upon a commiss on for the cety, for \$1,000, and Mn. HUNTINGTON'S "Mary's at His authority and dominion, who established the earth, and spread abroad the seas; whose omnipoe Sepulchre," the price of which was \$1,200. There tent power doth build up and overthrow the em DOUGHTY, INNESS, WENGLER, EDMONDS, and ROTHE-URL the average cost of which was about \$600. There pires of men; whose infinite wisdom doth guide e nations through countless changes to their are very many others, at prices varying from \$200 to \$500, and numerous works at smaller prices, some of them beautiful and highly find hed sketches by the most distinguished artists. New paintings will be constantly added. Let it be remembered also that twenty copies in bronze, from a superbstatuetta by Brown, representing a loung Indian Hunter, and two hundred and fifty bronze medals of Col. Trumbull, will be included in the distribution. Each Mewber will also be entitled to a choice enteraying on steel by SMILLIE from the second and ppointed destiny, and whose unvarying and exaustless love scatters throughout all ages, all the benefits and blessings which men enjoy. And t is right that they should make public that ecognition by the grateful expression of their thanks for these favors, which He, according to the dispensation of Divine Providence, doth con-

engraving on steel by SMILLIE from the second and most excellent of the series of the Voyage of Life, and to a set of six etchings in Outline by Darley, illustra-It is a gratifying fact that most of the several States of this highly favored Union do, from year ing The Legend of Sleepy Hollow, and finished in the ame style with the Rip Van Winkle, which has been so o year, set apart particular days as days of thanksgiving, and already many have, by their public officers, determined to set apart the 29th day of November, and dedicate the same to this most laudable and becoming use. It would be wrong, in the midst of this general rejoicing, that the Abdel Medschid, the present Sultan, is 26 years age: dresses, with the exception of a fox cap, in the European style, and, save that his face is ice of Kentucky should be silent. For have unusually pale and deeply pitted by the small pox. not her benefits and bounties, conferred by His has nothing very noticeable in his personal appearance. He inherits little of the intellectual vigor munificent hand, been so ample and abundant, as to demand from all her citizens, thanksgiving and his father, Mahmoud, but his heart is amiable praise? He has illustrated our history from its to a degree bordering on weakness. His sensibilearliest period to the present, with his choises lessings. He was, to our fathers, in their diffiities are such that he never signs death warrants culties, and the imminent perils to which they except in cases of the most urgent necessity. He were exposed, "a shield, a shelter, and a refuge." takes scarcely any personal part in the adminis-tration of the government, choosing rather to leave He has, throughout the succeeding years, sustrengthened, and increased their hing to the control of his Vizier and Divan. He has five or six wives and a large Harern. The dants. He hath chosen and given to us for a home atter is regularly increased by the annual presen. a land covered with "beauty as a garment," and tation of two beautiful and accomplished Circas- hath bestowed on us civil and religious freedom sian virgins, one by his mother, the Sultana Vale-da, the other by his Grand Vizier. The old cus-most priceless treasures. He has established His om of sacking the unfaithful and throwing them altars, and caused His word to be proclaimed nto the Bosphorus, has become totally obsolete, abroad, and has blessed our people with an ardent but it is generally supposed that State policy makes and earnest love for the free institutions, which, way with some at least of the Sultan's male offunder His overruling Providence, are founded in our land. spring, for the number of his sons is always very disproportionate to that of his daughters. The

During the past year there has been no withdrawl of favor, no withholding of blessing. Though or His own wise pursoses, He did permit pesti lence to invade the land, and strike down num ers in our midst, yet He did kindly mitigate its fury, and hath now banished it, and removed the gloom and sorrow which followed in its pathway. glittering pomp that used to attend the Sultan's and hath given health in its place, and filled the appearance in public, but yet he goes to the hearts of the people with gladness and joy. Mosque every Friday in great state. His splendid hath not permitted "the confused noise of the hath not permitted "the confused noise of the batbarge of 28 oars, escorted by numerous beautiful tie, nor any sound of war" to be heard, but hath pinnaces, and gliding with swallow-like swiftness spread peace throughout our borders, and caused up the Golden Horn to the Mosque of Eyoub, near everywhere to be seen, the evidences of prosperthe valley of the sweet Waters, amid the roaring an abundant harvest to the husbandman. He has cent seventy fours, has been one of the most stirring sights I have yet witnessed in Constantinople. truly, with a liberal hand, lavished upon us PEACE, PROSPERITY and PLENTY.

For these, and for all the excellent things which Rallroad Meeting.
A meeting of the citizens of Danville and the He has done for us, we should rejoice and thank Him, and to that end, that as a people, we may urrounding country was held in the Court House Danville, on Monday, the 5th of November, 1849, to take into consideration the construction I, J J. CRITTENDEN, Governor of the Comof a Railroad from Danville to Lexington, Dr. Wm.

monwealth of Kentucky, do therefore, hereby appoint Thursday, the 29th day of this month, as a Craig was called to the chair, and Thomas Barbee After the meeting was organized, J. T. Boyle, day of general thanksgiving throughout the State, and do advise and earnestly request all the citi-Esq., addressed the people on the necessity, expediency and practicability of constructing the zens of Ketueky to observe it as such.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunproposed railroad, and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously

By the Governor,
JOSHUA F. BELL, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT SOCIETY .- At a meet ng of the Board of Managers of the Washington about 600 feet. National Monument Society, held in Washington on the 30th ult., the following resolutions offered by Mr. Watterson were unanimously adopted:

to Lexington will pass through a rich and fertile country, now yielding a great surplus of produce for market, and capable of yielding a great increase of agricultural and other products, which, with a market easy of access, would be made to contribleges and Academies, and the respective Teachers of all Public and Private Schools in this country, ute to the general wealth of the whole country, requesting them to obtain from the students and and promote the prosperity of this portion of our State, Therefore, Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, pils of said colleges and schools a monthly conribution of one cent (or such other periodical the interest of the central portion of the State, and contribution as they may deem proper) to aid in the country south of it to Tennessee, demands an the erection of the Washington National Monu-

mmediate and energetic effort to construct a railment till the same shall be completed. Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to road from Danville to Lexington, and thus connect this section of the country with Louisville and Cinprepare an address or circular to the Principals and cinnati, and ultimately with Knoxville and the Ceachers of the Colleges, Academies, and Public and Private Schools, requesting a monthly contri-Resolved, That Dr. Wm. Craig, Jas. Barbour, J. R. bution of one cent (or other periodical contribution) to the National Monument, to continue unthe same shall be completed.

Resolved, That a circular be addressed in the name of the Board to the respective Grand Lodges of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities, and Grand Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in the United States, requesting that an arrangement be made to obtain such periodical contributions as they may deem proper, to be applied to the erec-tion of Washington National Monument, until the same shall be completed. memorial to the Legislature upon the subject, and

The following is extracted from the Lisbon correspondence of the London Daily News:

LONDON, Oct. 8, 1849. as will promote the ultimate construction of said perior force, and the former, to avoid capture, ran self in neutral waters. The British vessel manned the production by artificial means, of such a new form of matter [as ozone] or such a modified or to the trade. Good Batting compands the Resolved, That the Kentucky Tribune and the Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, and Cincinnati with a view to board her, but the boats were beapapere favorable to the enterprise, be requested to ten off. They, however, returned with a rein- known to us, are unsatisfactory. ublish the proceedings of this meeting, and lend forcement. In the meanwhile, the crew of the privateer, finding that they could not successfully ontend against numbers, abandoned the vessel and landed on the island. The vessel was taken possession of by the British, and burnt. The British afterwards landed, and, on meeting with the people of the privateer, the one complimented the other on their skill and bravery. Now, however, after a lapse of thirty-seven years, (the affair hav-ing taken place in 1812) the American Government has called upon Portugal for the value of the vessel, the capture having taken place under the THE SUSQUEBANNA BANK SWINDLE .-- A corres guns of the battery, and it is contended the Portupondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes from New guese were bound to protect her. This question ppears to be a delicate one, and, should Portugal

Letters from Montrose, Penn., state that T. P. there will be a diplomatic misunderstanding.—
St. John had been arrested there and committed to Thus stands the matter, and there I will leave it for the consideration of wiser heads. THE MONTESQUION PROPERTY.-We learn that the father of Theron K. Barnum, one of the men killed by the Montesquions, has commenced sult to recover for the loss of his services and society, killed by the Montesquions, has commenced and to recover for the loss of his services and society, he being at the time of his death a minor. An attachment has been issued, and under this writ all the property the Montesquions possessed when the property the Montesquions possessed when they arrived in this city was seized yesterday by the they arrived in this city was seized yesterday by the shades of silk used, and, in our opinion, the tout ensemble was fully equal, if not superior, to any thing else upon the ground. It undoubtedly served of this suit.

peremptorily refuse to indemnify the Americans,

MISS AIMBERLY'S SHAKSPEARE READINGS .- Miss WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. Position of Mr. Clay-Free Soil Senstors-Mr. Clay's Power in the Senate - Foreign Relasuccessful debut in Philadelphia, on Wednesday for No. 1tions-Ourrency-Internal Improvements, &c.

evening, as a reader of Shakspeare. The Inquirer The position of Mr. Clay in the Senate is higher The audience was large and comprised many of our most respectable citizens. The piece selectand more fortunate, and will command more respect and interest at this time than even if he ed for the occasion was the Tempest—one of the most difficult, perhaps, in the whole range of Shakspeare's productions. Miss K. made her appearance exactly at the hour designated, (half past seven o'clock,) and was received with a were in the White House. From the Democratic party he will, I doubt not, receive every consideration due to his character as a statesman and patriot, whose views are elevated above the stan-dard of personal interest and mere party connexion. The Whigs will, of course, hait his return to the national councils as an event auspicious for warm, burst of applause. She has fine eyes, a clear, musical voice, a very expressive face, and her manner is at once easy, graceful and self-posthe prosperity and honor of the country. The Free Soil and Anti-Slavery party, who will be headed in the Senate by such able men as Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase, will be restrained by his sessed. Her countenance is eminently pleasing when lighted up with emotion, and her eyes are rudence from any extravagance; and if the extreme Southern party, as represented by Mr. Cal-houn, should resist the incorporation of Califor-nia into the Union upon such terms as her Later from fanta Fe-Important Treaty with the different numbersand qualities. Havana Sugar, in

A middle route to California, between the Gile

London journal: tions of foreign policy. It will be an event, too to hear from one who was an early exponent of the principles of the Monroe declaration, sought to earry them out, as Secretary of State with Mr. Adams, a just, and rational, and practi cal view of their bearing and application. ellar for every two persons. As to the currency, I do not suppose that Mr. Clay will, at once, bring forward any new scheme, not render any very decided support to any scheme which has been of late suggested. He propose

Banks when the people called for them; and, as he once declared, he will not propose another until the sense of the people shall be, asheretofore, manifested in their favor. It is understood that the labor of maturing cheme for the alteration of the Tariff, is to be left to the House, where it properly belongs, and in which body, as a revenue measure, it must

constitutionally originate. But, as to internal improvements, Mr. Clay wil be free to act, and I have no doubt that he will be one of the most zealous and efficient, as well as intelligent and discriminating, authors and sup-porters, of a system adapted to the present and future wants of the country, and the means of the country. In fact, Mr. Clay comes here, in renovated health, and commanding universal confidence, and capable of rendering to the country great service, at a time when his services are most

the only man in the country whose voice will be

listened to at this time. The counsels of other

tatesmen would be received with indifference,

for they would be swayed by prejudice, by party

personal or sectional interest. It will be gratify

France. The discussion in the French Chamber which led to the duel between Thiers and Bixio, is thus stated:

In the course of his speech M. Matthieu (de la Montagnards,) who have alternatively bespattered the President with praise and blame. It was not our party who said that the election of Louis Napoleon would be a disgrace to France. These words were attributed to M. Thiers—if he disclaims them, they no longer exist." M. Thiers rose in his seat, and said: "I deny

M. Bixio-I myself heard you use them. M. Matthieu then said: "Between M. Thiers, who repudiates those words, and M. Bixio, who delares to have heard them, I leave France to de-

Thereupon M. Thiers at once sent M. Piscatory and M. Heecheren to demand satisfaction from M appointed M. Favreau and Victor Lefrane as his seconds. This took place about four o'clock. The seconds, finding M. Bixio would not retract his words, at once entered their carriages, drove from the Chamber to the Bois de Boulogn, posted their men at twenty paces; each fired a shot ineffectually; the seconds then interfered, and declared that the honor of each of the combatants was without stain. They then returned to their carriages, and drove back to hear the conclusion of the de bate in the Chamber. The whole affair did not occupy more than half an hour. This incident and the debate of the 19th are the subjects of comment in the papers this morning. The Mountain papers are furious against M. de Tocqueville, and laud to the skies the speech of

CF A recent letter from Tampa Bay, published in tails of the Indian talk lately beld in Florids. Gen. ous and productive industry. He hath watered by His sunshine, and by His the peninsula to the Atlantic; these are to be comblessing fertilized our fields, and made them yield pleted before the next talk. The plan is expected change, waived their lieu and are without their to have a beneficial effect in intimidating the remedy against the boat .- New Albany Bulletin. Indians, as they will then see a great force ready to be thrown upon them the moment they refuse to go. Universal approbation appears to be exwith one voice and one heart proclaim our thanks- pressed by the Floridians for the activity and efficincy of General Twiggs in his operations with the Indians thus far.

M. De Garay, who is directly connected New Orleans a few days since in the steamer Te- and in some places about 40 feet deep, which viot from Vera Cruz. He states that a good wagon White's Haven, overflowed and was washed.away seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1849.

J. J. CRIITENDEN.

White's Haven, overflowed and was washed away and with it swept everything off below for mites within its reach. Houses with their sleeping in males, of which 115 are by land, and 20 by water. miles, of which 115 are by land and 29 by water, mates were dashed to atoms, and whole families and over this a mail may be carried through in fifteen hours. The total elevation to be overcome over the whole route between the two oceans is

The efficial history of the Cholera in New York has been published by the sanitary committee, Resolved, That an application be made, in the ame of the Board, to all the Principals of the Col-Geer, resident physician, of Prof. Etliott on the analysis of the atmosphere, and of the physicians of the hospitals:

The duration of the disease, with the exception of isolated cases introduced into the city from emigrant vessels, was 143 days, viz: from the 10th of May to October 1. The number of persons admitted into the five hospitals was 1901, viz: males 985, females 916. Deaths 1021, cured 880. Per centage of cures 46.29, of. deaths 53.71. The number of deaths by diseases of the bowels, including cholera, is thus given in a table compiled from the City Inspector's weekly returns the total mortality being 15,219:

Cholera morbus..... Inflam, stomach and bowels Total mortality from bowel complaints 8,086

Dr. Wells states that of 275 patients received into the 13th street hospital, 111 were habitual drunkards, 59 occasional drinkers, 70 temperate, while of 35 the habits were unknown.

Prof. Elliot reports, says the Journal of Commerce, that after numerous and various experi- 1,210 coils. The stocks left on hand are 10,054 pieces and ments, he could discover no foreign matter in the 11,008 coils. "An unexpected circumstance has occurred atmosphere which could be regarded as the source of disease. He could find no substance present in ain and the United States. An American privateer the air capable of producing the chemical effects was chased by a British vessel of war of much su- attributed to "ozone." And, moreover, the investigation convinced him that the experiments of We quote ordinary to fair at 9a164c. Receipts of Cotton under the batteries of Fayal, thereby placing her- those Europeon chemists who have announced Yarns are increasing, with sales at 8, 9 and 10c per doz-

> A RARR QUILT .- One of the most elegant pr ductions that fell under our observation in the hall appropriated for the handiwork of the ladies at our late fair, was a quilt wrought by Mrs. Charles Taylor, of Chicago. It was composed of 9,800 pieces of silk, each of which was about an inch square, and all sewed with exceeding beauty and neatness, and all sewed with exceeding beauty and neatness. Its chief charm, however, was the great skill evinced in the ingenious blending of colors, so as to produce a proper effect in the representation of various figures which ornamented it in every part. A prilliant sun shone in the centre, the moon and a produce a proper and the representation of various figures which ornamented it in every part. A prilliant sun shone in the centre, the moon and started seven and the satisfactory in lots at 21c; from the manufactory in lots at 21c; from the interest at 22c. Sales of Summer Mould and Pressed Candilla at 20c; for a control of the manufactory in lots at 21c; from the manufactory in lots at 21c; from the manufactory in lots at 21c; from the manufact A brilliant sun shone in the centre, the moon and Barrels 80a90c; Lard Kegs 45c.

Stars beamed out from one corner, while in another appeared a storm in the heavens, with lowering clouds and flashes of lightning.

Around the border were various designs illustrative of the seasons and of the rapid growth of our western country. At one place appared a barren heath, with the Indians and hunters roaming over it; next, a trading post, as the first entrance of civilization; next, a trading post, as the first entrance of civilization; next, a military station, with the glorious banner of our country streaming from the flag-staff; then a city, and steamboats and vessels gliding in and out of port. All these, and many other figures which we do not now remember, were brought out by the shades of silk used, and, in our opinion, the tout ensemble was fully equal, if not superior, to any thing else upon the ground. It undoubtedly cost an infinite deal of labor, is well worthy of going down to successive generations as a specimen of the taste evinced by its fair contriver, both

Advertiser, Oct.1. Nine hundred and seventy-six passengers 82c. Good Oats from stores command 25c from stores.

We quote at 18a20c in bulk. Sales of Barley at 50c, with ly from Bremen.

the Indians. St. Louis, Nov. 12.

constitution may propose, Mr. Clay will be able, no doubt, so to moderate their opposition to that measure, as, at least, to reconcile it with the continuance of the Union, even though a free State may sit on the Pacific shore. Mr. Clay can be allowed and an a manter over the Senate Advices from Santa Fe, later than heretofore received, are at hand. Col. Washington returned Sept. 24th, from the Navigo country, having made an important treaty with the Navigos, by which they give up property and prisoners and acknowledge subjection to the United States. In an enbe eloquent and gain a mastery over the Senate without making long or frequent speeches—a look, a glance, will often enable him to carry his point. gagement previous to the formation of the treaty, As to our foreign affairs, soon likely to become complicated and perplexing, in consequence of the great changes lately wrought in the commercial and political relations of nations, Mr. Clay is miles nearer than any other. It was discovered to miles nearer than any other. It was discovered to miles nearer than any other. miles nearer than any other. It was discovered t Lieut. Simpson, of Washington's expedition. Ms Stein, who was wounded on the 15th by the Apa ches, was able to walk about, but the ball has not yet been extracted. At the time he was wounded Surgeon Norwood was killed, and Sergeant Smyder died of the wounds he received.

The following remarks in relation to the eti quette of a dinner party, appeared in a fashionable

C. H. Drew, Richmond, Va. Rev. J. Dickey, Heinpin, Ills. Married ladies precede the single. The lady of the house is the last to enter the dining room. People who are engaged walk in together. Ladies to not dine with gloves on, and are not asked to ake wine by gentlemen. There must be a salt

PROFITABLE DIGGING .- A Mr. Richard White Cornhill, New York, recently dug up one gold and seven silver watches, while planting a plum D. M. Daway, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y. tree in his garden. This equals the California pla- Brown & Williamson, Commercial Buildings, cers.

Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.

The steamship Sarah Sands has been chartered for three years to run from Panama to San
Francisco. She leaves New York on the 10th of
December. There will soon be enough steamers
in the Pacific as the steament of the Pacific as the Pacific as the Pacific as in the Pacific, as the steamships New Orleans, Eu- J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinn ati, O. ora, Isthmus, and Tennessee, are advertised to WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ctan during the next thirty days for San Francisco | ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. direct, and several other steam vessels are now either building or getting ready.

PERLING AND BOILING POTATOES .- A loss of the ost nutritious portion of the potato is incurred y peeling off the rind and parts directly under neath, as in these the nitrogenized matters, but no starch, chiefly reside, which are dissolved by cold water and coagulated by water while boiling. I potatoes, therefore, are thrown into cold water, ad gradually heated, much of their nitrogenized rinciple will be extracted before the water reach is the point of ebullition; whereas, if it be made Drome) said: "It is not our party (alluding to the to boil before they are introduced, the coagulation will cause these matters to be retained within the tissue of the vegetables lying contiguous to the

> IMPOLITIC POLITICAL MOVEMENT .- A movemen on foot to bring about a political union of Gere purpose of nominating and electing member Congress from their own countrymen. They ld that their representation in the national ouncils bears no parallel to their numerica strength, and that the only way they can obtain ustice is to stand by themselves. Portions o Pennsylvania are almost exclusively German, f population in Illinois and Indiana, and almost he entire population of Iowa and Wisconsin. I is not impossible that such a political union may take place, but every lover of the Union, "the whole Union, and nothing but the Union," eprecate a division of our population into political castes, based upon distinct nationality of birt The interests of all classes and births ought to h. American-one and undivided .- N. Y. Sun. be

A question has just been decided at the presen session of the Floyd Circuit Court, which, during the progress of the case, excited much interest

The large and splendid steamer Iroquois had en built and furnished at this point, the material and labor being furnished upon a credit by our mechanics, they of course retaining a lien upon the boat for the value of their services and material They were induced, however, to take accepted the Savannah Republican, has some interesting de- bills of exchange, which were dishonored. The boat was then seized under our water craft law, and the law appealed to, to render to the credupts

Appointment by the President WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, P. M.

Gabriel Long, of Alabama, has been appointed Indian Agent. Fitz Henry Warren, Assistant Postmaster General, has returned to the city with his family.

AWFUL FLOOD AND LOSS OF LIFE.-We learn from the Luzerne Democrat, that on Monday last, with the Tehuantepec route enterprise, arrived at a dam on Hickory Run covering some 70 acres without a moments warning, drowned in the migh ty deluge! Twenty persons were missing, whom seven dead bodies only have been found.

Dedham, (Mass.) advising the union of Free Soilism with Locofoco Hunkerism, to secure the spoils.

Weekly Review of the Louisville Market Prepared expressly for the Louisville Courier. !

market during the past week, in any leading branch of business. Prices are also pretty much unchanged, with but meagre stocks or receip's of groceries, produce, and slaughtering has not commenced, but buyers are plenty, and we hear of considerable contracts at \$2 50 net." The weather was somewhat oool and varying at the first of the week, but for several days it has been clear and pleasant. The river had been felling throughout the week, but it is now rising rapidly. Freights continue unchanged at very moderate rates.

BAGGING AND ROPE-The market has remained quiet throughout the week, and we have heard of but limited sales at 15a1atc for the former, and 7a7tc for the latter; and a sale of each by a manufacturer et 14de and 64 cash. The receipts this week amount to 1,521 pieces and 944 coils. The shipments were 1,860 pieces and 1,210 coils. The stocks left on hand are 10,054 pieces and STEARNS & CO.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-Holders firm, with a small sale of Alabama Lotton at 10 c, and a sale at 104c. Receipts this week of 149 bales. Stock light. sawed and dressed to order. Covington, Ky. form of matter [as ozone] or such a modified or to the trade. Good Batting commands 10c.

COAL AND WOOD-The supply of Pittsburgh Coal is now quite fair, and we quote sales by the boat load at Sic, and sales of 60,000 bushels at 9c; retail sales at 12ic, delivered Good Wood is selling from wagons at \$1 50 to \$3 per load. CANDLES .-- We quote Sperm nominal at 37a38c

stars beamed out from one corner, while in another appeared a storm in the heavens, with lowering clouds and flashes of lightning.

Around the border were various designs illustrated Cordage at 11a12c per lb. Sales of Baling Hemp

worthfrom 2) to 22c. Figs 124a13c. Dates 9a10c. S. S.

men of the taste evinced by its fair contriver, both as to design and workmanship. We are proud of any daughter of Michigan who is competent to the production of such a work. Who will equal her by a like effort at the next State fair?—Detroit 738bbls. Good Wheat is coming in more freely, and we quote at 85490c. Retail sales of new Corn at 30a36c sales of old Corn at 35a40c, and a sale at the river at a good demand and little coming in.

MACKEREL-Limited stocks on hand, and we quote Kimberly, a young lady of Connecticut, made a retail sales at \$72\$7 60 for No. 3, \$9 for No. 2, and \$14

GINSBNG.-We notice light receipts with a limite emand. Sales from the country at 22a24c. DRY GOODS-The sales continue active at full prices with a steady demand. The stocks are very ample, with receipts this week of 1,293 boxes, 127 bales, and 543 packages. Sales are active, and we quote bleached cotton goods at a range from 54 to 10c, as per quality. Brown cottons 54a9fc.

GROCERIEIS-The stocks are much reduced, though equal to the demand, with receipts of 41 hads Sugar, and 657 bags Coffee. We quote sales of prime Rio Coffee at 11 to; light sales of Maracaibo Coffee at 11 tal2c .-We quote Java Coffee 12a14 cents. Sales of Sugar in light lots at 54a54c; retail sales by the bbl at 6a64c. We quote Loaf, Clarified and Refined Sugars at 7 alic for boxes, we quote at 6 to 9je, as per quality. Plantation Molasses is in fair request, with light sales at 23 and 165 bbls at 22a23c. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote 30a27c, with a sale at 31c as per quality, &c. Chees in fair demand, with a good stock. Sales of W. R. 6a7c. Receipts this week 603 boxes. Rice is in fai demand for retail sales; the stock of good qualiti is reduced, and prices have advanced to 5a5ic. Re

HEMP-We hear of no material sales, but holder enerally are asking \$125a \$135 per ton for a good arti cle. The receipts this week 121 bales.

HOPS—A limited demand at 13a16c. HAY—We quote sales of good timothy Hay at the river at \$10 25a\$10 50 per ton. We quote retail sales from stores at 55a60 per 100 lbs. The receipts this week amount to 119 bales.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

M. McKim, Esq., N. Fifth st., Philadelphia

M. Ryan, Maysville, Ky. Rev. Wm. Gunn, Christianburg, Ky, MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, Ia. J. Baldwin, Bethany, Va. GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky.

P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

NEW BOOK OF THE EAST. A VISIT TO MONASTERIES IN THE LEVANT. BY HON. ROBT. CURZON.

THIS IS A BOOK of gentlemants, liberal, scholarly interest, which reminds up not a little in some of its features of Bickford's Spanish Excursions; or the vivid eastern reminiscences of Eothen and others. Like Bickford, too, the author is a decided virtuoso, with an eye for all sorts of mediacrial and primeval antiquities: connoisseur of architecture, convent pictures, ol urch pictures, reliquaries, and the like, with an esp etal taste for old manuscripts which, indeed, were the chief objects of his search in his "Visit to the Monasteies in the Levant "- Literary World, May 5th, 1849. Price \$1 50. For sale by BECKWITH & MORTON,

532 Mein street. Louisville, Kentucky. WATER-CURE IN CHRONIC DISEASES A N exposition of the Causes, Progress, and Termin A ation of various Chronic Diseases of the Digestive Organs, Lungs, Nerves, Limbs, and Skin; and of their Treatment by Water and other Hygienic means. By J.

Manby Gully, M.D. Plate, 12mo. \$1.25, cloth. WATER-CURE IN AMERICA. Two handred and Twenty cases of various diseases ile Germans and Sclavonians form a good share I treated with water by the American water-cure physicians. With cases of Domestic practice, Notes of Hy

> WATER-CURE FOR LADIES. A popular work on the Health, Diet, and Regimen of eases; With a full account of the Process of Water-sure Bustrated by various eases. By Mrs. M. L. Shew. vised by Joel Shew, M. D. 1 volume, price 50 ets. Published and for sale by

> JOHN WILEY. 161, Broadway, New York, BECK WITH & MORTON, 532 Main street.

MISS PARDOE'S NEW WORK. FITHE COURT AND REIGN OF FRANCIS THE FIRST. 2 volumes, price \$2. HUMBOLDT'S NEW BOOK. ASPECTS OF NATURE IN DIFFERENT CLI-MATES AND LANDS. Price \$125. For sale by BECKWITH & MORTON, 532 Main street.

Instruction in Singing and on the Pinnoforte.

MADAME ABLAMOWICZ begs to announce to the ladies of Louisville and vicinity that she has come to reside in this city, and that she will be happy to devote her leisure hours to the instruction of a few ladies in Singing and on the Pianc-Forte.

Further particulars can assertained correctly only at ather house, on Walnut street, fifth house east of the corner of First.

Aug 4

corner of First. Aug 4 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 32d Session will open on the 1st Monday in November next under the direction of the following Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Robert Peter, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and James M. Bush, M. D., Professor of Special and Su gical Anatomy. Sam'l. Annan, M. D., Professor of Theory and Prac Ethelbert L. Dudley, M. D., Professor of General and Pathological Anatemy and Physiology. Henry M. Bullitt, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica

Pitts. Post, 9th.

Political Depravity.—C. F. Adams, the late
Free Soil candidate for the Vice Presidency, upon
the "Buffalo Platform," has made a speech at
Delham (Mass) advising the union of Free Soil-

Lexington, Ky., July 21, 1849. DIANG-FORTES. - We have just received an in A voice of Piano-Fortes, new and beautiful patterns which in addition to our former stock, renders our as ortment one of the most complete and varied ever of ered to the Western public. We have now in store—

1 magnificent carved rosewood 7 octave Piano-Forte: 1 plain do 7 do do;
2 extra finished do 64 do do;
1 very superior do 64 do do;
2 plain square tablet do 64 do do;
2 round cornered do 6 do do;
2 Gothic tablet rosewood 6 octave Piano-Porte, with moulded logs; 2 flush tablet rosewood 6 octave Piano-Portes, with moulded legs;

4 plain square rosewood 6 octave Piano Fortes, with moulded legs; finely finished mahogany 6 octave Piano- Forte; 1 plain square do 6 do do. These Piano-Fortes are sold at New York manufactuers' prices and are warranted.
Second hand Pianos bought, exchanged, and re-

aired.

Car Alwayson hand (wholesale and retail) Musical instruments of all kinds, Music Books, and the largest ssortment of sheet Music to be found in the West.

PETERS, WRBB & CO.,

Music and Rook Dealers. Music and Book Dealers, Next to Bank of Louisville R. H. STEARNS. CHAUNCEY CARPENTER

A LARGE assortment of FLOORING, SHELVING, WEATHER-BOARDING, &c., constantly on WEATHER-BOARDING, FLOORING, &c

NOTICE TO TAILORS

HE subscribers are now engaged in the manufacture of Glazed Wadding, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, of any thickness required, well glazed, and soid lower than the Bastern article. We are now making it in sufficient quantities to supply the whole demand west of the Allegandes. Orders from dry goods jobbers. Charles, Orders from dry goods jobbers. Charles. rsfrom dry goods jobbers, ch thiers, &c., promptly attended to. RUSSELL & STEARNS. Cincinnati, January 20, 1849 .- tf.

NEW STEAM PURNITURE FAC TORY.

Aug. 5-tf. NEEDHAM'S MARBLE YAT ID.

PLANE MANUFACTUR ERS. And Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY Sign of the Big Plane, 63, Third Street , near Main TELEGRAPH BUILDS NGS. JOHN P. BAST. MANUPACTURER AND IMPORTED . OF

SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING 3 AND CHEWING TOBACCO. Noj 75, Third street, between Jefferson as id Mariet,

LOUIST TILLE, KY



IN QUART BOTTLES. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR

HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ: Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obst. nate Cutansous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pus-nate Cutansous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pus-tules on the Pace, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sovi Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, E-largement and Pain of the Bones and Joints. Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatice i or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from inju-dicious use of Mercury, Actities or Dropsy, Eposure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and ese blished reputation wherever it has been used base ntirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy ha lone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditar disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and ones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrafulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsom himself and his attendants, has been made whole .lundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly to ears under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronit heumatism, and many other complaints springing from derangement of the secretive organs and the circulaon, have been raised as it were from the rack of disase, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly ten fy to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The stimony of those who have been cured by its use, with heir residences, has been published from time to time; and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming stimony could be brought forward, proving most con usively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those he have not used this medicine, are invited to make a rial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the enefits which it alone can bestow.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION. The attention of the reader is called to the following tonishing cure, effecte b the use of Sands' Sa. sapa-

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who ha been afflicted for the last five years with Scrotula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between seventy and eighty dollars with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had maily commenced its cavaces, in the roof of her mouth. avages in the roof of her mouth.

in this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death taring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, he agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla, in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my purrise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was nown, after using four and a half bottles she wasrester d to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she Commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have here unto affixed my name, this 19th day of Sept., 1847. JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C. ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING. This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continue

NEW YORK, July 25, 1844. Measrs, Sands .- Gentlemen-leonsider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an ob-

stinate CANCEROUS ULCER on my breast. I was attended eighteen months by a regularan skilfn I was attended eighteen months by a regularend skillful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one o our most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to; for five weeks insuccession my breast was burned with Gaustic three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or internal ulcer was so large that is held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid would be lated. I was amined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting

worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless. Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by Seeing various testimomas and cerum to my own, the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long, deep seated character of my are considered no very decided change. Considering disease, produced no very decided change. Considerunthis as the only probable cure for my case, I persevere ntil the disease was entirely cured. It is now over en months since the cure was completed, there is not the slightest appearance of a return. I therefore promounce musely well, and the cure entirely effected by Sanda Sarahilla, as I took no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since.

Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make Your valuable Sarsa-parilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and If eel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afficted as I have

been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to the case. NANCY J. MILLER, 218Sullivanst. SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.

This excellent compound, which is creating such a universal interest throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the favor of our citizens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a verypleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possersion, we are now Henry M. Bullitt, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Wm. M. Boling, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

H. M. Skillman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. The cost of a full course is \$105, invariably in advance. The Matriculation and Library ticket is \$5. The Disease for Women and Children to the Matriculation and Library ticket is \$5. The Disease for Women and Children to the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, rheumatism and scrotula, and all impurities of the blood, together with many other complaints. It has so long been remarked that the age is one of most trums and nostrum-venders, that we hardly dare recommend a valuable discovery in the Medical Science, less in our reputation for incredulity and construction of the same of the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, rheumatism and scrotula, and all impurities of the blood, together with many other complaints. we jeopardise our reputation for incredulity and cousis-ency; but in this instance we hesitate not to hazard there.

nark which we have made above .- Hardord Resieve. SORE THROAT. e following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with

Scrofulous Unicers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an afion of the throat and chest;-

BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec. 13, 1846. dessrs. A. B. & D. Samus:—Before I commenced u agyour Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three month the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use your Sarsaparilla.
Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS

This dangerous and alarming affection, which has swept from the stage of time so many, both at the innocent age of infancy, and the more vigorous and mature age of manhood, has at length met its bane and antidote, and its evil effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preparation. A little grand-child of Mr. Wm. Patrick, wood-corder, was attacked with Scarlet Fever, which left her in a dreadful state; her body was covered with particles of scarlet eruptions; a large hamp something like a bile, and at least two inches in diameter, made its appearance on the shoulder, which broke and discharged an almost incredible quantity of most offensive matter; and besides this, a large quantity was discharged from the ears, of a very offensive character. charged from the ears, of a very offensive characte Almost despairing of ever stopping the discharge, t made trial of SANDS' SARSA PARILLA, which eff ed a complete cure, the child having taken only one bot the. For the benefit of those suffering from the banefa ts of this horrible disease, Mr. Patrick will sed to inform any person as to the correctness of this statement, if they call at his residence in Exeter street, near Fawn street.—Baltimore Sun. The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years

Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn: WOBURN, Mass., March 30th, 1846.

J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

MARBLE YAF ID.

ET NEAR NINTH.

Lale, at the lower 1 cash rates Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, Rto Fuiton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville; G. W. Norten, Lexington, Geo. Gilman. Paris; Seaton & Sharpe, Maysville; E. B. Hinnan, Circinati; D. Craighead, Indianapolis, Ia.; and by drugests, generally throughout the United States and the Canadas. Price 11 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$5.

December 16, 1848—Iveow

C. H. BARKLEY. COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT.

Lexington, Ky.

Lexington, Ky.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to him—will act as Agent for the collection of money and accounts, dre, dre. Charges moderate. HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,

ISAAC PUGH & Co. No. 118 Chesnut Street—PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.

Have always for sale a large stock of PAPKRS, of creay
variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and
retail at the lowest rates.

Sept. 9th, 1948.—tf.

BY EDGAR A. POE. Hear the sledges with the bells-

What a world of merriment their melody for How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, In the icy air of night! While the stars that oversprinkle All the heavens, seem to twinkle With a crystaline delight: Keeping time, time, In a sort of Runic rhyme,

From the bells, bells, bells, bells,

Bells, bells, bells—

om the jingling and the tinkling of the Hear the mellow wedding bells,

Golden belle? What a world of happiness their harmony for Through the balmy air of night How they ring out their delight! From the molten golden notes,

And all in tune, What a liquid ditty floats To the turtle-dove that listens On the moon! Oh, from out the sounding cells,

What a gush of euphony voluminously wells! How it swells How it dwells On the Future! how it tells Of the rapture that impels To the swinging and the ringing Of the bells, bells, bells, Of the bells, bells, bells, Bells, bells, bells-To the rhyming and the chiming of the bells:

Hear the loud alarum bells-Brazen belle! What a tale of terror, now, their turbulence In the startled ear of night

How they scream out their affright! Too much horrified to speak, They can only shriek, shriek, Out of tune. In a clamorous appealing to the mercy of In a mad expostulation with the deaf and fran-

tic fire Leaping higher, higher, higher, With a desperate desire, And a resolute endeavor Now-now to sit, or never,

Oh, the bells, bells, bells, What a tale their terror tells Of Despair! How they clang, and clash, and roar What a horror they outpour On the bosom of the palpitating air! Yet the ear, it fully knows, By the twanging And the clanging, How the danger ebbs and flows; Yet the ear distinctly tells,

In the jangling And the wrangling, How the danger sinks and swells, By the sinking or the swelling in the anger of Of the bells-

Of the bells, bells, bells, bells, Belis, bells, bells-In the clamor and the clangor of the bells! Hear the tolling of the bells-Iron bells! What a world of solemn thought their monody

In the silence of the night, How we shiver with affright, At the melancholy menace of their tone! For every sound that floats From the rust within their throats Is a groan. And the people-ah, the people-

They that dwell up in the steeple, All alone, And who, tolling, tolling, tolling, In that muffled monotone, Feel a glory in so rolling On the human heart a stone They are neither man nor woman-They are neither brute nor human-They are Ghouls:

And their king it is who tolls; And he rolls, rolls, rolls, A pean from the bells! And his merry bosom swells With the pean of the bells!

And he dances and he yells; Keeping time, time, time, In a sort of Runic rhyme, To the pæan of the bells-Of the bells! Keeping time, time, time, In a sort of Runic rhyme, To the throbbing of the bells---Of the bells, bells, bells-

To the sobbing of the bells; Keeping time, time, time, As he knells, knells, knells, In a happy Runic rhyme,
'To the rolling of the bells— Of the bells, bells, bells; To the tolling of the bells— Of the bells, bells, bells, Bells, bells, bells-

To the mouning and the groaning of the bells. PAULINE.

A Historie Sketch.

BY PERCY B. ST. JOHN.

commercial establishments. The master of Put me to the rack if you like,' cried Next morning, at an early hour, before cruelty and hardship had assumed familiar of the Russians, and lives in their memory the house, when he does not lounge away Prevost; it will not alter my words. I rethe business of the day commenced, and forms, and a dogged endurance opposed it as the father of his country." If the in a case, play billiards or cards half the peat the king is in danger. I offer my life while a porter was taking down the shutday, or walk about like one living on his as security for my truth!" means, is contented to occupy a dignified and retired position, attending, not to sales, and retired position attending to the shop. M. Boulard called his upon a new and fearful element—new ter-wife and Pauline into his little office. The good man's air was grave, and a little approach to sales, and retired position, attending, not to sales, and retired position, attending, not to sales, and retired position, attending to the petty Roumelian shop-wife and Pauline into his little office. The good man's air was grave, and a little approach to the petty Roumelian shop-wife and Pauline into his little office. The good man's air was grave, and a little approach to the petty Roumelian shop-wife and Pauline into his little office. The petty Roumelian shop-wife and Pauline into his little office. The petty Roumelian shop-wife and Pauline into his little office. The petty Roumelian shop-wife and Pauline into his little office. The petty Roumelian shop-wife and Pauline into his little office. The petty Roumelian shop-wife and Pauline into his little office. The petty Roumelian shop-wife and Pauline into his little office. The petty Roumelian shop-wife and Pauline into his little office. The petty Roumelian shop-wife and Pauline into his little office. The petty Roumelian shop-wife and Pauline into his little office. The petty Roumelian shop-wife and Pauline into his little office. but to wholesale purchases. But such was not the case with M. Boulard, the adopted not the case with M. Boulard, the cas father of Pauline. Both he and his wife royal palace of Versailles by the stairs of had long since retired to rest, but M. Boutheir fearful voyage—at the threshold mere-hemet Ali would have accomplished as shared the labors of the shop together; he the Eil de Bœuf, and arrived secretly at lard had held a long conference with his ly of the horrors that were to multiply, in much, or more, than his Muscovite protokeeping the books, while Pauline and Mad. the king's private apartments. Every pre- wife. The excellent citizen spoke with geometric ratio, the further they advanced. ame Boulard attended to the details. The caution was taken to conceal the presence animation, and not without a little anger, I attempted to visit the slave decks. The est, and her presence contributed not a little as thus the conspirators might guess the dis- of his wife. to the success of the business. The good covery of their atrocious plot.

rich; for although the world is not half so joined Jean Prevost, guarded in a private think—never mind: I am not a fool, But selfish and wicked as certain persons fancy, chamber by two exempts, and sat down to of course I should be wrong. Well, Pauyet a grain of interested love will always a hurried meal, in which he invited the line, you must this morning decide. Two should come on to blow?' peep out among the truest suitors. Two frotteur to join him without ceremony.

lovers were chiefly assiduous in their attendard lovers were chiefly assiduous lovers are at your feet—Alexis; and, you lovers are at y peep out among the truest suitors. Two lovers were chiefly assiduous in their attentions: the one, a rich shopkeeper of the same street; the other, a poor frotteur.—

Both were young, tolerably good-looking, and very devoted in their attachment; and it would have been hard to say which was now desting. But Monsieur Alexis La.

But Monsieur Alexis La.

Introduct to join him without ceremony.

Meanwhile Louis XV. had entered the tion in their attachment. Below the eaptriment. Below the policy of the captain. When it comes to closing the hatches, it is all up with the oracle will never believe it, Jean Prevost the frottent.—

"User Sare at your text Alexis, and, you will never believe it, Jean Prevost the frottent.—

"User Sare at your text Alexis, and, you will never believe it, Jean Prevost the frottent.—

"User Sare at your text Alexis, and, you will never believe it, Jean Prevost the frottent.—

"User Sare at your text Alexis, and, you will never believe it, Jean Prevost the frottent.—

"User Sare at your text Alexis La.

"User Sare at your text Alexis, and, you will never believe it, Jean Prevost the frottent.—

"User Sare at your text Alexis La.

"User Sare at your text Alexis Alexis La.

"User Sare at your text Alexis La.

"Is the ecollection of Europe. No such idea to redict the text of the captain. most deserving. But Monsieur Alexis Latined to receive the splendid and rare boparaut was rich, and Jean Prevost was quets offered on this occasion by the royal

wishes; but that is nothing; we leave you

we were compelled to lie to for three days. poor. It will readily be understood that family, the grand officers of the household, wholly unbiassed. Speak out like a good It was the worst sea I ever saw, and came The conquest of Constantinople by Methe parents of Pauline would not have hes. and the members of the diplomatic corps, girl, and speak frankly. itated in their choice; but they knew only to the king. The crowd was gay and gorof the affection of Alexis; that of Jean was geous. Every variety of costume, rich, marry." concealed even from himself. Alexis came bright, and resplendent, shone beneath the often to the house under one pretence or blaze of light, which showed off the bril. another, and was always favorably receiv. liance of the diamonds on the women .ed. The good Boulards were highly flat-tered at his preference. Pauline liked his great courage, and a fund of good sense, frank open manners, and always greeted which, with other education, would have ing. him with a smile. The frotteur—one who made him a different man, was by no means waxes and shines by means of rubbing the moved, but smiled graciously on Madame wooden floors of rooms—came to the house in the exercise of his trade. He always bowed low to Pauline, and asked her how them, and at their feet. she was; and even on her fete day, had brought a single rose, which was graciously ______ received. Jean was also a commissioner, and ran on errands, and often came to the house to buy perfumes, soap, &c. for his

purchases. How happy Jean was if Pau-line only served him; and how gentle and the spaniel, and to repress its indiscreet carespectful were his tones, and how little he resses, he placed every bunch of flowers concealed his happiness if she gave him a near the animal's nose, and then laid it good-natured word! Pauline could scarce- down on the mosaic table. Madame de women! ly be blind to the open love of Alexis, or Pompadour laughed, but hid her laughter the concealed affection of the poor frotteur; with her fan. but however this may be, she said nothing and appeared to notice neither. But young Laparaut had spoken to old Boulard, Boulard had spoken to his wife, and his wife to king gallantly. the young girl; but she kissed her adopted

he loved. Had she been an unfriended orphan, without home, he would have joyfulhe had-his honest labor. While thus de- poor animal. It has died to make true the Pauline completely out of his thoughts.

One day he was sent for to wax the floors

of a house near the Palais Royal, the apartments of which were generally devoted to who was well-known and trusted, was told cupied. He obeyed, and soon found him-self in a chamber of luxurious appearance, surrounded by pictures which told of rural loves and happiness. Jean had seen them Last year the dagger of Damiens; this time often before; but they had never affected a hunch of flowers; and always from the his duties, he leant on the stick which held the wax, and fell into deep thought. Suddenly he was startled by voices in the next room; a horrible sentence caught his ear, and justified his listening. Pale and terrified, he hearkened to every word, and moved not, for fear of being discovered. He had discovered an awful and frightful secret; and he was a dead men if caught in that room, the ill-joined wainscot of which allowed everything in the next to be distinctly heard, 'What shall I do?' thought he to himself: 'to-morrow is the fete of St.

Louis; I have no time to lose.' Jean left the room on tiptoe, and the utmost caution; then descending the stairs, feigned to leave for dinner. sooner was he clear of the house, than he made for the prefecture of police, and en. a palace in his rude working-dress.' tering the hotel, asked to see the lieutenant. The servants replied that he could at least an honest costume and an honest not be seen. It was one o'clock, and the occupation. Bring him in, Monsieur de fashionable Paris dinner-hour of that day- Bellisle; I will receive him better than I disturb M. de Bellisle from his meal; but out, and returned leading the frotteur by Jean insisted, stormed, implored; and at the hand. Jean Prevost-bold, stout fel last, as they seized him by the shoulders to low though he was-trembled, held down pitch him out, cried, 'Do not drive me out. his head, and turned and twisted his cap in

life is in danger!' agent of police, struck by the man's tone,

'Go, repeat his words to Monsieur le saved your majesty.' Lieutenant,' said he; 'and show this person into his private cabinet.'

Jean, recovering his breath, followed his guide, and soon found himself face to face What can I do for you?' asked Louis with the magistrate, whose mien was severe XV., who was capable of very good emoand inquisitive, and even incredulous. He tions. bade the frotteur sit down, and asked him his business in a somewhat petulant tonethe tone of a man disturbed in the midst of

'I come, sir,' said Jean, firmly, 'to in- whispered Jean Prevost. form you of a plot against the king's.life.' replied the prefect, who was used to pre- frotteur shall sup to night with the king tended denunciations from persons aiming whose life he has saved, and tell his story. at exciting attention and gaining money .- Bellisle, send a coach for him in the morn 'But let me hear the details.'

Jean related all that the reader knows, you further instructions about this matter. and added that the attempt on the king's But silence, my friend; not a word. life was to be made that evening at the re. The lieutenant of police retired, and

sixteen, had placed her in his shop—a per. fume warehouse—to dispense his goods at the counter. Women in France are all the counter. Women in France are all the counter. Women in France are all the counter which had characterised the powerful fleet; made himself and commander; the female counterance in Turkey is in a counterance in Turk

had manifested their intention of making had with him a long and secret interview. frotteur to a substantial citizen-never!" Pauline their heiress, and this added to the In fact they parted only when at eight 'Pauline,' began M. Boulard in the morcharm which hung over the perfumer's o'clock, the monarch went into the hall of ning, 'I have to speak seriously to you. It Treaties to receive the respectful homage of seems your marriage must be decided on at over that, and we shall be able to keep by the annexation of the Syrian provinces, Pauline had many lovers, a great many, all the foreign ambassadors, princes, and once, since high people have troubled them. them in better order; and, besides, they'll and to carry the war even to the Dardaas young ladies who are pretty, modest, and courtiers, who on this occasion were all re- selves about it. But that I have spoken naturally thin out a little, and that will nells. Stranger revolutions have happenvirtuous, are apt to have, especially when ceived in state. The lieutenant of police myself with the minister of police-I should

'If they feel hurt?' said she, in a whis 'It is your spaniel, countess,' replied the

The foreign ministers had precedence, mother so affectionately, and said so gently and had presented all their boquets. The that she wished not to leave home, that the members of the royal family came next, worthy woman was silent, and put off a having courteously allowed the diplomatic little while any serious discussion of the corps to precede them. The king took the boquet from the hands of the nearest of the blood-royal, who stepped back bowing. thoughtful; he dared not hope, he dared not held the flowers to the spaniel's nose; the even think of making an offer; he, a poor poor brute sniffed it, reeled, and fell dead! workman, with uncertain means of liveli-Madame de Pompadour turned pale, and hood, and so far beneath the position of her would have shrieked, but the king had

warned her by a look. 'Not a word,' whispered he; 'it is nothnever king!",

The ceremony proceeded, Louis XV. completely concealing his emotion, while Madame de Pompadour smothered her alarm the pleasure-parties of the courtiers. Jean, and curiosity. As soon as all was over, the to wax the floor of every room then unoc- the lieutenant of police, who at once was loves you. It was for her sake we hesita- found himself hampered by the savage instruck by his solemn manner.

'Am I to arrest the guilty, sire? 'You were correctly informed, Bellisle a bunch of flowers; and always from the him so much, and forgetting time, place and same quarter. I cannot, nor ought I to punish. I order you to desist from inquirwho saved me?

'Close at hand, sire,' replied the lieutenant, who knew well whence the blow came, and also that it descended from too

Bring him to me.' 'I am at your orders, sire;' and the lieu tenant of police bowed. M. Bertin de most of his predecessors would have done; many a garland on his tomb-and these used the discovery, and kept all the merit to were Jean Prevost and Pauline his wife .-

'I have brought this good man with me sire,' continued Bertin: 'he is in the guard room, all confused and alarmed at being in

'So much the better,' said the king: 'it is now six hours later. Not a valet dared would a courtier.' Bertin de Bellisle went must see Monsieur de Bellisle: the king's his hands, quite unaware that he was pullling it all to pieces.

'Embrace your king,' cried Louis XV.

'Come hither';' and the king seized him, and kissed him on both cheeks.

'I am unworthy of such honor.'

'l ask nothing, sire.' But I insist. 'Whatever you shall ask

you shall have." 'If your majesty could give me Pauline.

'Oh, oh!' laugued Louis XV., once more 'I am informed of such plots every day,' himself again: 'a love affair. Come, the and give them an airing!"

subtile, that the king, on smelling it, would fall as if struck with apoplexy.* Bellisle looked at Jean. His mien was agitated: he was profoundly moved. His handsome and honest features were excited as if by deep indignation: the palor of horror was deep indignation: the palor of h deep indignation: the palor of horror was on his countenance. But the prefect of police, remembering the pretended revelations of La Tude and others, was still not soft and the shire and others. Was still not soft another at the shaking Jean warmly by the hand, and holding a private conference with Bellisle, tions of La Tude and others, was still not soft another at the shaking Jean warmly by the hand, and holding a private conference with Bellisle, tions of La Tude and others, was still not soft white most another at the shaking Jean warmly by the hand, and holding a private conference with Bellisle, tions of La Tude and others, was still not soft white most and cruelty, but he accomplished a work which would have been impossible to a man of finer fibre and keener morality.—

"Well, but I thought you were going to work at the wind in the most and cruelty, but he accomplished a work which would have been impossible to a man of finer fibre and keener morality.—

"Well, but I thought you were going to work which would have been impossible to a man of finer fibre and keener morality.—

"Well, but I thought you were going to work which would have been impossible to a man of finer fibre and keener morality.—

"Well, but I thought you were going to work which would have been impossible to a man of finer fibre and keener morality.—

"Well, but I thought you were going to work which would have been impossible to a man of finer fibre and keener morality.—

"Well, but I thought you were going to work which would have been impossible to a man of finer fibre and keener morality.—

"Well, but I thought you were going to work which would have been impossible to a man of finer fibre and keener morality.—

"Well, but I thought you were going to work which would have been impossible to a man of finer fibre and keener morality.—

"Well, but I thought you were going to work which would have been impossible to a man of finer fibre and keener morality.—

"Well, but I thought you were going to work which which would have been imposs

couple, having no children of their own, Louis XV. received the lieutenant, and never hesitate. Bah! prefer a wretched I exclaimed, 'I had no idea of this!'

the reasons another time. So now, child, you must speak out. Which is to be-Alexis or Jean?'

'Must I speak now?' said Pauline blush. 'Yes, child,' put in Madame Boulard; 'it is absolutely necessary.'

'perhaps it's for the best.'

But.' said Madame Boulard resignedly, cruisers.

'Perhaps,' replied Boulard with a melan-

'l am come to know my fate,' cried he; but the rogue had heard the last words of the old couple through the half-open door. 'She is yours,' cried M. Boulard with a sigh; 'though what a poor frotteur can want of historical rather than of political interwith such a wife is more than I can im-

live with us, and sell your business. That corded in history have retained possession you may understand my sudden rise, I may of power for so long a time as Mehemet tell you, my new parents-but never re- Ali. For very nearly half a century he y offered his heart, and the only fortune ing! Drop the folds of your dress over the peat it that I have luckily saved the king was the virtual sovereign of Egypt-that from the attempt of an obscure assassin, is to say, of a country which proposed pressed, an event occurred which drove saying, "Son of a king-brother of a king-brot to the poor frotteur.'

'Monsieur Jean'been called Monsjeur before.

'Monsieur Jean, here is my hand. ted. There, take her, and may you both be as happy as we have been;' and the old at the young couple, who had scarcely yet looked at one another.

ng into this mystery. Where is the man in the house the king gave them, and lived to receive the orders and to act in subserthe eleven years that the king lived, he wonderful, he never forgot the action of the frotteur, nor ceased to bear it in grateful and Bellisle was far too honest a man to do as were two who shed genuine tears, and cast sway. In other words, ferocity, policy Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

The Slave Ship.

As night set in, the wind freshened, with short, quick, head-sea, through which the ship, under full sail, ploughed uneasy way As the motion increased, the most heart rending sounds began to issue from between

The next morning five corpses were pick- him and the enterprises he had in hand; ed out from among the men, and two from but in this respect it is difficult to draw any among the women, and thrown overboard. distinction to his prejudice between him always calculate with a full cargo to lose Ali, as of Frederic, of Prussia, or of the

ters of the shop, M., Boulard called his upon a new and fearful element—new tergood man's air was grave, and a little an- new pangs developed the sensations of their the deficiency of opportunity than to the

make them more comfortable.

choly shake of the head. 'Oh, women, defence of blasphemy and murder. Giddy, ing the specific development of this or that faint, and sick, I turned with loathing from A knock came to the door, and then the fiend in human guise, and sought the Jean Prevost entered, so well dressed, so more genial companionship of the inmates unnatural about the manner in which he and now, though it proudly happy, so handsome, that all start of my state-room .- Autobiography of Jona- dragged out the resources of the country. than Romer.

> From the London Times Death of Mehemet All.

to govern before he had ceased to live .-'I am not a poor frotteur,' said Jean Pre- The wonder is, not that his faculties should vost; 'I am honorary head gardener of the have given way at length, but that they enough to hold us all, if you will come and of his eventful career. Few monarchs re- he anticipated himself. from within, and a difficulty from without. Throughout the whole period of his sway, The young man smiled; he had never the territory he was endeavoring to reduce into order, was subject to the attacks and We maneuvres of the most civilized nations of king retired to his chamber, and sent for accept and are very glad, since Pauline Europe; whilst, at the outset of his rule, he dependence of those who should have been the almost passive instruments of his will. man looked affectionately at his wife, and There was, moreover, a third obstacle to the successful administration of Mehemet Ali, which should not be forgotten. In They were married and they were hap- place of being an independent sovereign, py. They went down to Versailles to live he was in theory a mere feudatory, bound there long after Louis XV.'s death, the vience to the policy of another power, and place being kept for them by Louis XVI. to counsels most frequently inspired by his Jean became gardener in reality; and for own rivals in ambition. The task of Mehemet Ali may be summed up in three periexalted a hand and too near a relative to be never wanted a boquet of some kind when lods: He had first to clear the ground on at his palace of Versailles; and far more which to found a sovereignty; he had then a sovereignty to found; and when that was done came the hardest task of all-to civ. pleased remembrance. At his death there lilize the people he had brought under his and intelligence were in turn to hold sway over the mind of a man who set out in life

as an untutored barbarian. There have been many false ideas entertained in this country upon the subject of the extraordinary man who has recently expired at Alexandria. We do not offer any justification of his crimes when we say that he must not be judged by an European standard. As compared with Orienher decks. It grew stronger and stronger, tal rulers, Mehemet Ali was not a sanguinblending with the almost overpowering, and ary or violent man. When he struck creaking of spars and bulkheads, and the down the Mamelukes, at Cairo, in 1811, melancholy wail of the breeze among the the act was inspired by a great political motaughtened cords of the weather-rigging. A live, not by wanton cruelty. Separated sublime resignation, they are ready to ex. Tarbell, at one hundred and ten pounds deep, dull chorus of moans, and sobs, and as we are by some forty years from the claim, 'God hath willed it.' In truth and per annum, with about three acres of land sighs, arose from the grated hatchways, crime, we cannot deny that by the destruct honesty they are inferior to few other peo- situated near the tomb, and entered upon spread around upon the air, and enwrapped tion of the Mamelukes, Mehemet Ali re ple, and are certainly far superior to the from the Longwood Road, well known as the crusted craft in all the harmonies of hell. moved the great obstacle to the civilization the king was Louis XV. The servants with a grateful tear in his eye; that is your hesitated, looked at one another, and an first reward.'

It was the shrill cry of youth, and the sobbing voices of woman in the hour of fright to the bloody scene enacted in the citadel ity prevail to a certain extent in their so- Napoleon has deprived the tomb of its 'Sire,' said Jean, falling on his knees, 'I and distress. It was the deep groan of of Cairo in the destruction of the Strelitzes, cial life, but far less than in France, which value as a show. No one cares to look ask no reward but the feeling of having manhood, wrung by pain from the panting or of the Janissaries. We do not justify calls itself the mistress of modern civilizat upon the place where the dead emperor is breast. It was the choking sobs of oppressed the Egyptian ruler in saying that his bloody respiration-the retchings of nausea-the and violent deed must not be mistaken for clanking of fetters-and the stentorious another act of a totally distinct nature .gaspings of wretches in the last agonies of No doubt he displayed a profound indifference to human life when it stood between 'Only seven!' exclaimed the captain: and other men upon whom history has be-"well! that's devilish good luck so far. I stowed the title of "Great." Of Mehemet and divorce their wives at pleasure, but whose ambition strewed them there? Meanfrom fifteen to twenty by the first touch of Muscovite Peter, it may be said that he dren are trained to honor and submit to complimented by his uncle's old foes, thus sea sickness. Come! bear a hand there, was cruel with a direct intention of bene. their parents, and great affection and kind-fulfilling the adage that "a living ass is bet-From forty to fifty at a time were now discussion as this for the amusement of cas.

The women, instead of being kept in that the fulfilling the adage that "a living a people. Leaving, however, such a discussion as this for the amusement of cas."

The women, instead of being kept in that brought upon deck. As they emerged from uists, we prefer, in considering the career strict restraint so generally imagined, are in TAKING TOLL.-The St. Louis Reveille the hatchway they were manacled together of the Egyptian ruler, to call attention to reality far more free than in any continent is publishing a tale, purporting to give some ing, or rather come yourself. I will give in gangs of six or eight, as much to prevent individuals from jumping overboard as acter which will cause him to be placed in to guard against resistance. Each gang was the records of history side by side with the life was to be made that evening at the reception on the occasion of the eve of the feet of St. Louis, when it was usual to present the monarch with bouquets of flowers.

The lieutenant of police retired, and then placed in turn on the forecastle, the founder of the Russian empire. In thirty. Louis XV., who was always delighted at from a semi-barbarous state to a pitch of the valley of the Sweet Waters, five to the valley of the Sweet Waters, five to a country tavern at some distance; and then placed in turn on the forecastle, the founder of the Russian empire. In thirty. It is in perfect liberty. Multitudes of them of all classes go every Friday unattended to the valley of the Sweet Waters, five to a country tavern at some distance; and sent the monarch with bouquets of flowers.

One of these was to contain a poison so anon, where he was to sup with Madame which placed her on a level with the king on smelling it would be with the king on smelling it would be with the king on smelling it would be with myself.

young girl was very pretty and very mod. of the minister of police from the courtiers, but finally cooled down before the soothing sights, sounds, and smells were intolerable; the space of a few lines, the various imporand with a death like sickness at the heart, tant acts of Mehemet Ali's career. The Besides,' said he triumphantly, 'she can I was cempelled to retire. 'Good heavens!' first object of his ambition, when he once found himself firmly seated as the ruler of 'Why, it is'nt very pleasant,' said the Egypt, was no doubt to make himself incaptain, but what can you expect when dependent of his Suzerain at Constantithey are all sea-sick? Wait till they get nople; the second, to aggrandize his power ed in the East than that the petty tobacco-But if such is the state of things in fair dealer of Covalla should have leaped into weather, 'I demanded, 'how will it be if it his master's seat, and borne sway in the sholly anbiassed. Speak out like a good it, and speak frankly.'

But, my dear father, I have no wish to marry.'

But, child, you must. You shall know 'But, child, you must. You shall k

Then, dear papa, dear mamma, if it's all the same to you, I like Alexis'——

Then same to you, I like Alexis'——

The lew that in spite of all obstacles find to the territory over which he bore sway for so long a period. The army and navy he cruelty of it, no one is to blame except the lard.

Very well; but—I—love—Jean.' And Pauline buried her pretty, blushing, pouting Pauline buried her pretty, blushing, pouting face in her hands.

The lew that in spite of all obstacles find to the territory over which he bore sway for so long a period. The army and navy he cruelty of it, no one is to blame except the called into existence, if not sufficient to contend with the great European powers with any chance of success, are at least of sufficient importance to give stability to the subling down the volume in despair; hides his with every comfort; and in as good a con-The perfumer looked at his wife, his dition as possible. Now, every consideration without and trouble from within. This is

employers, who, appreciating his honesty as was the custom, took the boquets one and desire for work, freely trusted him with by one, thanking every giver by some could have thought it!' je t-escape from capture by the British If it can be inscribed with truth on the I had no wish to reply to the captain's lished "order" within the Egyptian territo- of the peo argument. One might as well reply to a ry, we need not be so careful in ascertainbranch of manfacture during his rule. No doubt there was much that was forced and energy. It has abated You cannot import civilization by the bale, nor establish an important commerce by lowers of the Pro virtue of a mere decree. Manchesters and society are generally Liverpools are not house-plants. But even admitting the failure of many of Mehemet only from fear of the The death of Mehemet Ali is an event Ali's cherished schemes of manufactures, it lic opinion. The gree est. The late Viceroy of Egypt had ceased is certain that he gave a strong onward impulse to the civilization and prosperity of his country. We doubt not that in otier respects the example of energy and enterroyal gardens of Versailles, with a hundred should have remained perfect until little prise he has shown will bear fruit in due louis of monthly income, and a house large more than a twelve-month before the close season, although probably not in the way features. Having no priesthood

The Comanit, or Turke. A constantinople correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer writes of the race now dominant in the more ancient seats of

civilization as follows: "We naturally regard the Turks as a speies of outside barbarians, and it is a little difficult to survey them with a perfectly inprejudiced eve; yet an honest view affords much that can be contemplated with satisfaction. Their gravity of mien, soberness of gait, and rich flowing robes give them an air of gentlemanly dignity, in pleasing contrast with the hurried expression, the impertinent carriage, and the stiff angular garments of Franks; and there is a natural ease and delicacy in their social forms and etiquette, that is far superior to anything ordinarily observed at home. Personal cleanliness is not among them as among us, a half-neglected 'semi-virtue,' but a scrupulously fulfilled religious obligation. Propriety and courtesy distinguish their mutual ntercourse, and hospitality rendered to all without distinction of country or condition is an inviolable duty. Quarreling is extremely rare among them, and their treatment of the brute creation is far kinder than ours. The Koran prescribes the giving of one

enth of their income to charitable purpoes, and benevolence with them is no transient impulse, but an abiding sacred principle. I look here in vain for the squalidity and beggary that used to meet my eyes everywhere in la belle France and 'Merrie is for sale! It is offered to the highest b.d. England.' Intemperance, the curse of so der, through the columns of the St. Helena many Christian lands, is driven away from Gazette, in the following advertisement:the followers of the Prophet by the divine "SALE OF NAPOLEON'S TOMB .- VALUAlaw which forbids the use of wine. The BLE LANDED PROPERTY .- For sale, the fatalism, for which the Turks are reproachestate called Napoleon's Vale, comprising ed, is not the stupid folly it is represented. the dwelling house and the tomb, with about They are as earnest in averting calamity as twenty-eight acres of fine arable land, the other men, but when calamity comes, with whole formerly let on a lease to Mrs. R. Jews and Christians that dwell among them. 'The Grand Marshal's Retreat.' tion; and public prostitution among them nat, when it is so easy to go to Paris and has no local habitation and hardly a name. see his magnificent mausoleum in the church

Polygamy is tolerated by the law, but pub. of the Invalides. Yet, after all, it seems lic opinion decidedly condemns it. It is the magnates of the land only who pulchre of the "foremost man of all his have a plurality of wives; even they sel- time" up at auction. This, however, is a dom have more than two or three, and the utilitarian age. The bones on the field of Sultan himself never more than seven .-- Waterloo were sold to make manure of, The Koran permits husbands to chastise and why not sell the tomb of the chief, these privileges are not often abused. Chil- while the Napoleon that is, is courted and Pauline was an orphan adopted by some worthy citizen of the Rue St. Honore, Paris, who, having brought her up to the age of who, having brought her up to the age of who, having brought her up to the age of who have heard what you tell me? Be careful lower and shrunk in the cool fresh air, and their quivering lips and rolling a private conterence with Bellisle, of sea-sickness, their naked bodies, be discentable. The Sultana frequently is said, 'You shall have a house in the park, who lips and the mode of wearing them, but the cool fresh air, and their quivering lips take toll," replied Mrs. Lambkin. "Well, but I thought you were going to woman's will is the same everywhere, and have heard what you tell me? Be careful lower product to the same and others, was still not said, 'You shall have a house in the park, grimed with filth, shivered and shrunk in the cool fresh air, and their quivering lips take toll," replied Mrs. Lambkin. "Well, but I thought you were going to woman's will is the same everywhere, and have heard what you tell me? Be careful lower productions and others, was still not said, 'You shall have a house in the park, grimed with filth, shivered and shrunk in the cool fresh air, and their quivering lips take toll," replied Mrs. Lambkin. "Toll!" I rejoined, "What's that!" wow down the cool fresh air, and the mode of wearing them, but the cool fresh air, and the mode of wearing them, but the cool fresh air, and the mode of wearing them, but the cool fresh air, and the mode of wearing them, but the cool fresh air, and the mode of wearing them, but I thought you were going to well and rolling a private content of the cool fresh air, and the mode of wearing them, but I thought you were going to said, 'You shall have a house in the park, grimed with filth, shivered and shrunk in the cool fresh air, and the mode of wearing them, but I thought you were going to said, 'You shall have a house in the park, and the cool fresh air, and the most universally the practical heads of pay dearly for it: the Bastile for life' which compels my everlasting gratitude.' expression of their faces on shore. There, he changed the manners, laws, and customs measure compensated by the privilege of don't know what toll is!" arraying the bosom ad libitum in the fash- "Indeed, I don't then," I said, laughing

"By Sir Peter Lely,

Husbands may or may not, as they the first time in the life of Dr. Mellows. please, admit their wives to share with Soon we came to a long bridge, but the the houris their love in the abodes of bliss widow said it was "no use to resist," and hereafter; but the wives who are excluded she paid up as soon as we reached it. are neither annihilated nor damned, but go "But you won't take toll for every span to dwell in separate appropriate places of will you, doctor?" she asked. To which enjoyment.

Slavery still exists in Turkey, but with the question. none of its blacker elements. Its type is Did you ever, reader, sleigh-ride with a much like that of the slavery of ancient widow and take toll at the bridges? Scripture times. The slave, instead of being a soulless chattel, is really a member The following paragraph was sent to a bachbut attention to the personal wants of his master. Slaves in Turkey frequently rise to the highest places of trust and dignity, to the highest places of trust and dignity, habited appearance—the chairs, set round habited appearance—the chairs, set round from want of air were killed by the rolling and tumbling about of the corpses. Of the living ones, some had their limbs broken, and every one had the flesh of his leg worn to the bone by the shackle irons.'

It is, however, by the acts of his internal administration that Mehemet Ali must be mainly judged. There can be no doubt that he has given a great onward impulse that he has given a great onward impulse that he has given a great onward impulse the territory over which he have smark for the few that in spite of all obstacles find the way to Constantinople, are never expenses.

It is, however, by the acts of his internal administration that Mehemet Ali must be mainly judged. There can be no doubt that he has given a great onward impulse the few that in spite of all obstacles find the way to Constantinople, are never expenses.

All is dreary and repelling on account of any unwillingness on the part of Circassian parents to entrust their children to Turkish control, but because the Russians prevent as much as possible their exportation from the Black Sea ports.

The few that in spite of all obstacles find their way to Constantinople, are never expenses in the part of Circassian parents to entrust their children to Turkish control, but because the Russians prevent as much as possible their exportation from the Black Sea ports.

The few that in spite of all obstacles find their way to Constantinople, are never expenses in the part of Circassian parents to entrust their children to Turkish control, but because the Russians prevent as much as possible their exportation from the Black Sea ports.

The few that in spite of all obstacles find their way to Constantinople, are never expenses in the part of Circassian parents to entrust their children to Turkish control, but because the listless gaze he throws round their exportation from the Black Sea ports.

externally to the re civil and social relations. identified with the history of They knew their creed only in ceive but little religious instruction. rant of Arabic, the Koran is to the sealed book; it has never been trans into Turkish, because, forsooth, it charm consists in its Arabic jingle, is as untranslatable into any loreign as the English melody of Hi-diddle-There is a general impression among homedans that their religion will s gin to decline. This impression is from two traditions, sayings of the P. My religion will first increase and decrease; and 'My religion will survive

thousand years, but not two thousand." A few respectable schools have lately been established by Government in Constantinople and Smyrna; but no such thing as a system of public instruction yet exist in the Sultan's dominions. It is not among the wants of the people. There is no inclination to inquiry-no disposition to learn. Intellectual vacancy is as precious to the true Moslem as physical repose. He is perfectly content to go on believing that the Earth is flat, and is suspended by four great chains to a tremendous volcano. whose eruptions cause earthquakes-that the Sun set in a sea of mud, which maker it cool in the morning-and that the starr are big lamps hung in the sky by Divine Mercy, to please poor mortals; -yes, well content is the true Moslem to believe all this, because with him 'ignorance is bliss.' and 'thought would destroy his paradise.

The tomb of Napoleon, at St. Helena, like desecration to put even the empty se-

in turn. "Don't know that the gentlemen, when

Whose drapery hints we may admire them they go a sleighing, claim a kiss, as toll, when they cross a bridge! Well, I never!" It is true that among Mahomedans women But shall I tell it all? The struggles are not ranked so high in the scale of crea. of the widow to hold the veil were not suftion as men; but the prevailing idea that ficient to tear it, and somehow, when the females are deemed to have no souls is veil was removed, her face was turned distrange mistake. They are regarded rectly towards my own, and the snow, glisas immortal beings, and as subject to tering in the moonlight, and the horse trotreligious obligations and responsibilities .- ting on of himself, the toll was taken for

the only reply was, a practical negative to

of his master's family. He is neither des- elor friend of ours by one of his fair corresponpised nor degraded; he possesses his rights dents. How gentle the hint! How charitable

face in his hands, and sighs aloud, O! me